INSURANCE.
Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns;

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE.
Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

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VOL. XVII NO. 281— BOMBAY, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1929 ONE ANNA

TORY ACCUSATIONS AGAINST MACDONALD.

NEW REGIME IN AFGHANISTAN.

—:o:—

Islamic Law To Be Basis Of Govt.

NADIR KHAN'S FATWA.

BAN ON ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS

PESHAWAR, Nov. 27.

The following ten points are contained in a proclamation issued by King Nadir Shah on November 6 announcing his future policy:—

(1) Principles of Islamic (Hanafi) Law wil be the basis of administration.

(2) Total prohibition of alcoholic liquor.

(3) Establishment of Military School and of Arsenal for manufacturing modern arms.

(4) Continuance of Amanullah's relations with Foreign Powers.

(5) Restoration of Telegraphs and Telephones and reconditioning of all roads.

(6) Energetic measures for recovery of arrears of revenue.

(7) Development of commercial relations with foreign powers.

(8) A progressive educational policy.

(9) Old Council of State to be continued.

(10) Appointment of a Prime Minister who will form a Cabinet subject to the approval of the King.—A. P.

CALCUTTA CONGRESS ULTIMATUM.

—:o:—

Support From London.

Launching Of Civil Disobedience Urged.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Under the auspices of London branch of Indian National Congress a public meeting was held at which a resolution was passed urging the Lahore Congress to adhere to the goal of Independence and to carry out to logical conclusion the Calcutta Congress ultimatum by launching civil disobedience on January 1.—Free Press Beam Service.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

—:o:—

Mr. S. C. Bose Reaches Nagpur On Friday.

NAGPUR, Nov. 26.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose is expected here on November 29 in connection with the All-India Trade Union Congress. Discussions at both the sessions will centre round the attitude to be taken in regard to the Whitley Commission.—A. P.

AGA KHAN'S MARRIAGE.

—:o:—

Fixed For December 7th.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Chambery.—H. H. the Aga Khan's marriage with Mademoiselle Carron has been fixed for December 7th.—Reuter.

ARMY OFFICER AIRS VIEWS ON INDIAN REFORM.

Ex-"Mespot" General Attempts To "Enlighten" British Public.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST LABOUR GOVT.

"India, A Lost Dominion" Says A Tory M.P.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Speaking at a meeting held in Albert Hall, Mr. Locker Thompson (Conservative M.P.) who was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs under Mr. Baldwin criticised Labour's foreign policy.

He said that Labour's policy had already lost Egypt to the Empire. Labour's policy was now going to deprive the Empire of India also. It would be suicidal to give Mr. MacDonald freehand in regard to India because in that case India would certainly become a "Lost Dominion."

Mr. MacDonald, declared the speaker, had already sold the pass. Free Press Beam Service.

Churchill's Forebodings.

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Speaking at the Canada Club, Mr. Winston Churchill declared that during his brief visit to Canada he found that Canada was watching with considerable anxiety Labour Government's Singapore, Egyptian and Indian policy. There was considerable misgiving at the trend of events.—Free Press Beam Service.

MADNESS TO GRANT DOMINION STATUS,

As Tommy Atkins Looks At It.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

What is view-point of British soldiers and officers who have served in Indian army in regard to Indian constitutional advance is the question to which the "Daily Mail" now turns its atten. Discussion on Indian Reforms has so far been confined to retired Governors and Civilians. Lately however, General MacMunn has contributed one article to the "Daily Mail" and one article to the "Sunday Referee".

Lt.-General Sir George Fletcher MacMunn was the Commander-in-Chief of Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force from 1919 to 20 and served as the Quarter Master-General in India from 1920 to 1924.

In the columns of the "Sunday Referee" General MacMunn declares that the conception of the grant of Dominion Status to India is a great folly. He says, "Britain cannot lightly abandon what is admittedly a capital investment and represents the work of generations of Empire-Builders.

He characterises the politically-minded people of India as persons who, while constituting mentally alert class, are acutely wanting in physical courage, character, and strength.

Explaining the soldiers' point of view further in the columns of the 'Daily Mail" the General says, "The Indian Army exists and is what it is to-day because of the presence of the British officers who exercise a strange psychological influence on Indian rank and file. Without the British officers the Indian Army would be a poor stuff. He asks, "Is the Britisher going to sacrifice himself to keep the wolf out from the throat of the sour feeble Hindu Government. It is madness to think of such contingency.—Free Press Beam Service.

Sir K. V. REDDI ILL

—:o:—

To Sail For India On Dec 2.

DURBAN, Nov. 27.

Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi, Agent-General to Government of India, owing to indifferent state of his health, has been granted leave to return to India and he sails for Bombay aboard the "Karagola" on December 2. The period of his leave will be determined by the progress he makes but he is likely to be away until the middle of March. Strain as result of his recent travelling has told on him and he has been confined to bed with recurrent attack of fever.—Reuter.

LABOUR FOLLOWS TORY POLICY

—:o:—

Ban On "Sak"

"Forward" Criticizes Benn's Action.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Commenting on the persistent refusal of India Office to grant passport to Mr. Saklatwala, the Communist leader, Glasgow "Forward" says, "India will justinably interpret this ban on Mr. Saklatwala's visit to India as an indication of the pursuance by Labour Government of Tory policy."

It expresses doubt if all the speeches of Mr. Saklatwala which Mr. Saklatwala may deliver in India, if allowed to visit that country, could ever provoke that volume of ill-feeling which the arbitrary decision of India Office was bound to provoke. India Office's decision to prevent the return of a prominent Indian public man of Saklatwala's standing to his own native country is indefensible.—Free Press Beam Service.

"INDICTMENT OF PERSONAL RULE."

—:o:—

Mr. Chudgar's Book.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Mr. P. L. Chudgar, member of Indian States Peoples' Delegation to England has published a book "The Indian Princes Under British Protection." It is avowedly an indictment of the personal and arbitrary rule of the Princes and particularly refers to Patiala, Kashmir, Bikaner, Alwar and Jamnagar. The book also deals with the present and future constitutional position of the States. Colonel Wedgwood contributes the preface.—Reuter.

NEW PREMIER OF NEPAL.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

Bhim Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana succeeds as the Prime Minister of Nepal.—A. P.

—:o:—

INDIAN GOVT.'S CONDOLENCE.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Nov. 27.

The Foreign Office, New Delhi, has sent the following message of condolence to Nepal:—

"The Government of India have heard with profound regret of the passing away of His Highness Maharaja Sir Chandra Shumsher Jung Bahadur Rana and degire to express their most sincere sympathy with His Majesty the King and all members of late Maharaja's family".—A. P.

Oil Companies' Dividends.

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The Anglo-American Oil Company has declared an interim dividend of seven and a half percent. tax free, and the Anglo-Persian Oil Company an interim dividend of five percent less tax.—Reuter.

BOMBAY BUTCHERS' THREAT.

—:o:—

Meatless Meals For Citizens Tomorrow.

MAULVIS' "FATWA"

PROTEST AGAINST SARADA BILL.

Bombay citizens are faced with the prospect of meatless meals tomorrow (Friday) as the Maulvies have issued a fatwa to the butchers at Bandra to observe hartal on that day and not to slaughter any animals. Curiously enough this fatwa on the part of the Maulvies is the outcome not of their belief in the cult of vegetarianism nor is it a retaliation against Dr. Moonje who is fond of preaching the "docile" "grass eating" Hindus to take to the more militant meat diet. But this is a protest against the "Sirkar" for passing the Sarda Bill which in the opinion of the orthodox section of the Muslims is an attempt to meddle with the Islamic Shafiat Law of Marriage.

The official communication from the Municipal Market Superintendent reads as follows:—

"Public are informed that it is probable that there will be no meat available on Friday the 29th instant as it is likely that the butchers may not bring any animals for slaughter on Thursday night as a protest against the passing of the Sarda Bill."

MAHIRASHTRA MERCHANTS' CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Sholapur Session Postponed For A Week.

The Sholapur session of the Maharashtra Merchants' Conference which was to come off on Saturday, the 30th instant has to be postponed for about a week due to sudden illness of Mr. G. D. Birla, the President elect. Definite dates will be announced in a couple of days.

28 PERSONS RESCUED.

—:o:—

Thrilling Account Of Ship's Ordeal.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Rugby.—Seven members of the crew, and the wife of the Chief Officer, of the London steamer "Molsey" lost their lives through the wreck of the vessel near Wooltack point, on the South Wales Coast 28 persons were rescued.

Millions of listener--in last night heard the appeal broadcast from the London wireless station asking any ship in the vicinity of Wooltack Point to send, if possible, radio or visual signals to the "Molsey", which was ashore and breaking up. It was, however, the lifeboat from the village of Angle, near Milford Haven, which eventually rescued those on board the wrecked ship. The lifeboat was launched at 8 o'clock yesterday evening, and it struggled with terrific seas throughout the night, reaching the ship at dawn. Then, only with great difficulty, were the survivors taken off. One had fractured his leg.

A THRILLING ACCOUNT.

The Boatswain of the "Molsey," Mr. Ludgate, gave a thrilling account of the ship's ordeal. He said that a gale was blowing as the ship rounded the Pembrokeshire Coast, and in the midst of it something seemed to go wrong with the steering gear. When the ship struck the rocks with a terrified force, two of the lifeboats were smashed away. There was no shelter at all, and the waves came crashing down upon the vessel. Then the bridge was swept away by the pounding sea. Three of the men jumped overboard, and tried to reach the shore but the terrible waves were too much for them, and they were seen no more. The wireless operator and one of the mates were washed overboard sometime afterwards. The vessel was sinking as the lifeboat approached. Among the rescued were two stowaways. They did not come out of their hiding place until the vessel had struck the rocks.

"WON'T WORK ON COMMUNIST LINES IN FUTURE".

"I Don't Seek Release But Demand Withdrawal Of Case.

JHABWALLA'S DEFENCE.

MEERUT, Nov. 27.

Jhabwala continued his statement to-day before Mr. Milner White, Special Magistrate, in the alleged conspiracy case. He gave lengthy replies to the Magistrate's questions and he justified them by stating that the maximum punishment prescribed for the offence with which he was wrongly charged was life imprisonment and he must, therefore, in order to clear the ground and prove his innocence, at least take a few days to explain his position.

MR. MILNER WHITE PRAISED.

Jhabwala complained he had never received any replies from the prosecution, whom, after his arrest, he had requested to explain the specific charges against him. "But, sir, after eight months of buffalo life in jail I have found in you the symbol of patience and the emblem of forbearance."

MAGISTRATE'S MODESTY.

The Special Magistrate at first declined to record this portion about himself but as Jhabwala pressed him to put it in as the statement of the accused and both Mr. Mitter and Mr. Sinha, Prosecution and defence counsel respectively supported Jhabwala on this point, the Magistrate apparently and reluctantly recorded it.

Jhabwala next dwelt at length on his participation in the Bombay strikes in colloboration with Nimbkar and Mirajkar as, he said, Dange was a sickly and unhealthy man unable to take much part in strikes.

NINE MONTHS' TRAVAIL.

Jhabwala next stressed the non-violent attitude of the strikers from the very beginning and their adherence to non-violence even against violence by the police. He pleaded that this painful drama of the "conspiracy" case which had been dragging on for months and months should now terminate. The long travail of nine months was too much for him and the eyes of the misguided Government of India must now be awakened to the realities of things.

"THIRD CLASS MEDIOCRITIES."

Jhabwala characterised the C. I. D. men as uncultured and third class mediocrities with whom the daily question was a very predominant factor. (Laughter.)

"I will not hesitate to say that even the prosecution who did not hesitate to bring in such gentlemen as witnesses against honest, sincere, and self-sacrificing workers like me (laughter) and other accused, I know, are prosecuting us or persecuting us simply because they are worshippers of God Mammon.

TRUTH WITH CAPITAL "T."

Referring to his own defence, Jhabwala said, "My only defence is Truth, the whole Truth the entire Truth as is customary in a court of law. But I want to stretch it further and declare. Speak the Truth everywhere and speak the Truth everytime."

He requested the Magistrate to write the word Truth with capital T, although he was against capitalism (loud laughter).

"I DON'T SEEK RELEASE."

Jhabwala who took the whole day for making his oral statement said he had not yet finished his statement. He declared it was most humiliating to find that men who served their fallen brothers should be hauled up as conspirators. Just imagine Ghate who had not even flown in an aeroplane revolutionising the British Empire. "I want the Government not only to withdraw the case but I ask the Government tto apologise for the harm done to so many honest persons.

I don't seek release but I want to open the eyes of the Government I don't want any boon coming from gentlemen who ordered our release. I can't accept amnesty but I want to expose the whole fraudulent prosecution against us."

FOLLOWER OF MAHATMAJI.

Jhabwala concluded: "I am not a Communist and I have never been one. I have heard the description fo Communism put forward in this case and I have now looked at some books and I can say quite frankly that I do not agree with the objects and methods of the Communists. I am an ardent follower of Mahatma Gandhi and I believe firmly in non violence. In politics I am a Nationalist and I propose to remain such. WON'T WORK ON COMMUNIST LINES.

If I had had the slightest idea that by attending a conference and writing to Dr. Mukerji I was

(Continued in Column 6).

GOLD MEDAL TO DR. ECKNER.

—:o:—

U. S. Tribute To "Graf Zeppelin."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.

The National Geographical Society has awarded its Gold Medal to the Doctor Eckener for the world flight of the "Graf Zeppelin."—Reuter.

GOOD NEWS
FOR OUR
POONA READERS

Morning Edition
OF
"CHRONICLE"
to be delivered at 8 A.M.

Special Motor Service

Arrangements have been made to despatch by special Motor Service the morning Edition of the "Bombay Chronicle" to Poona every day at 3 a. m. from Bombay.

Copies of "The Chronicle" will thus be available in Poona at about 8 a. m. every day.

The Morning Edition will contain all LATEST NEWS, COMMERCIAL and SHARE MARKET REPORTS, RACE NEWS, SPORTING NEWS, etc., etc.

Every reader in Poona will get the day's latest and most important news every morning about the same time as a reader in Bombay.

Copies of the paper will be available from our new

Sole Agents
Messrs. D. D. SETHNA And Co.,
POONA CITY.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL
DETAILS ON PAGE 2.

STOCKS & SHARES

Short Covering In Mill Shares.

STEEL SHARES STEADY.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Cotton Mill Shares opened at about unchanged prices and ruled steady on short covering. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 712 and after fluctuating between 711 and 718 closed steady at 717|- Fazal shares opened at Rs. 512|- and after declining to Rs. 510|- closed firm at Rs. 518. Pearl opened at Rs. 308|- and after declining to Rs. 306 advanced to Rs. 311|- but closed at Rs. 309. Tata Hydros ruled steady. Prices opened at Rs. 1212|- and advanced to Rs. 1220|-. At this level the market reacted and closed at Rs. 1216|-. Tata Steel Shares ruled very steady. Defds. opened at Rs. 271|- and after advancing to Rs. 276|- closed at Rs. 273|- The last days for transfer business are 29th and 30th inst. operators are inclined to await the situation whether holders of long interest in Steel Shares are taking deliveries or transfer their purchases. It is said that every effort will be made to take up tenders as the production figures are likely to be satisfactory.

In cash section E. D. Sassoon Shares were placed at As. 4|9. Solapur Mills at Rs. 3100, 3105|- Indian Cotton Press Shares changed hands at Rs. 218|12. Hosiarpur and Larkhana rails were done at Rs. 80|- and 88|- respectively India Bank opened at Rs. 98|8 and declined to Rs. 97|8. Imperials opened at Rs. 1342|8 and closed at Rs. 1345|-. Central Bank opened at Rs. 16|10 and advanced to Rs. 16|12. Andhras were done at Rs. 705, 707|8 Tata Hydro Pref. 1085|-. Power Ordinary 577|8; 580|- and Pref. at Rs. 1060|- Hydro Defds. were done at Rs. 107|4. New India Ince. opened at Rs. 19|10 and improved to Rs. 19|12. Bombay Steam Pref. changed hands at Rs 212|8 while Scindia after opening at Rs. 10|10 improved to Rs. 10|11. Tata Steel Second Pref. opened at Rs. 78|4 and closed at Rs. 78|12. Telephone Shares opened at Rs. 54|8 and advanced annas four. E. B. Petrol Shares opened at Rs. 4|12 and advanced to Rs. 4|13.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Bombay Dyeing 712; 15; 11; 18; 17.
Century 295; 93; 97; 96.
Colaba 131; 33.
N. Crescent 84-6.
Fazul 512; 15; 10; 16.
Indore 370; 69-6.
Madhowji 28.
Nagpur 455.
New Great 158; 61.
Pearl 308; 6; 10; 9-6.
Simplex 40.
Swadeshi 387, 83.
Burma 258; 56; 58.
Hydro 1212; 20; 13; 16.
Tram 138.
Defl. 271; 76; 71; 76; 73.
Ord. 61-14; 62-8; 63; 62-6.
Bundi 16.
Indian 252; 51-14; 53.
Katni Ord. 192.
Alcock 308.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 25.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) xd. 342/8.
Apollo 50, nil 2/12.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (800) 10y 165.
Bharat (500) 10y, 75
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 145
Bombay Dying (120) 201, 717/8.
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200- nil 150.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 20
Central India 455 x.d.
Century 100, 296/4.
Colaba Land 133/12.
Crescent 100 85.
Fazulbhoy 250, 516/4.
David 250. nil 200.
Dawn 250 485.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-4-3
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 130.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 60
Elphinstone 100, 6/4.
Finlay 100 10y 96/4.
Framjee Petit 1000, nil 180.
Gokak 100, 148/12.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 100 65 100, 1850.
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 101 111/4.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1,200
Indore Malwa 100 (1,221, 370/-
Jamshed 250 nil 20.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000. 100y 1800.
Kohinoor 19,155.
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2300.
Khatau Mackanji 100 nil 90.
Laxmi Cotton 200. 10 xd. nil 1470.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1000.
Madras United 250 7/81 400.
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 700.
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 40.
Minerva 100 nil 82.
Models Mills Nagpur 250 nil 50.
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 1.
New City of Bombay 71/4
New Great Eastern 200 10y 161/4.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 218, 316.
Phoenix 100 320.
Premier 10, nil 2.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd. 61.
Simplex 130, 40.
Sholapur 1000 10f xd. 3105.
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 5/12.
Swadeshi 100, 383/12.
Tata Mill 25, nil, 22/8.
Vishnu Cotton 500, 2425.
Western India Spinning 1,000, 975

BANKS.

Bank of India 80, 2, 2 xd. 93.
Baroda 5500 0|8 xd. 77.
Central 200 xd. 17.
Eastern £5 xd. 88.
Imperial Bank 1342/8.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 341/4.
Union 5/11 3/4/6.
P. & O. Bank £10, 10f. 122.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 80f xd. xd. 16.
Central India Mining 5-12.
Gwalior Cement 83, 90.
Indian Cement 253/12.
Punjab Cement 100, 11.
Shahabad Cement 10y, 137-8.
Shivrajpur 20 2-1 xd. 15/4.
United Cement 100 6y 66.
Katni Defd. 635.
Katni Ordy. 192-8.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/ 6f 800.
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f. xd. 118
Central Provinces 88.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 97 8.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 80.
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6 85
Larkhana 100 1f 86-8.
Mandra Bhon 90, 1/ 5/2f. 68
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 97/8
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 89
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82
Sind Light 100 5-7 62.
Tapti Valley xd. 660.
Upper Sind 100 nil 89.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 140
Surat Electric Q 100 5/7y xd. 125
Andhra Valley Ord. xd. 700.
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 139/6.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f. xd. 1216/4.
Tata Power 300 nil, 580.
Karachi Electricity 100 0/4f 147-8.
Poona Electricity 100, 1y, 147/8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1180 XD plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 218/12.
Manmad Manufacturing xd. 272-8.
New Berar 500 70y 885.
New Mofussil 400, 407, 560.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 400 xd.
Volkart U.P. 50-0-30y, 485 xd.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bl. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 174y 40.
Empire of India Life 100, 30/ 1905.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/4.
New Indian Assurance 6y 19-12.
Oriental Government Security Life 100/2040.
Vulcan 100 03|0y xd. 6-9.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 199, 6y 308/12.
Attock Oil 1 nil; 32.
Belapur Co. 50, nil; 6.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 210.
Burma Uganda 12, nil, 33-8.
Burma (1) Corporation 758/12.
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10 11/8.
Indian Radio Ord. 350.
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8. 187/8
Kemp 200 15 188/12.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 120.
Scindia Steam 10/10.
Tata Construction xd. 38.
Tata Iron Ord. 62/6.
Tata Iron Defd 273/12.
Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 111.
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 103.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 102.
Tata Hydro B. 107-8.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. 100
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 102.
Andhra Valley B. 8,108-12.
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 F.T. 90.

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Tata 1st Pref. 139.
Tata 2nd Pref. 78/12.
Andhra Pref. 1025.
Tata Hydro Pref. 1085.
Tata Power 1060.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

New York, Nov. 26.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 Quality), Spot 10-7/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

New York Futures 11 To 18 Down.

UNFAVOURABLE DRY GOODS REPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market ruled easy on absence of buying and unfavourable conditions in dry goods market and weakness of Wall Street. Messrs. A. Norden and Co. estimate the total crop 14785000 running bales. Carolina Mills are curtailing production owing to small demand. The market closed at a decline of 11 to 18 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 15 points to 17.40c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled easy and closed at a decline of 16 to 17 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 16 points to 17.15c.

U. S. A. Port receipts amounted to 58,000 Bales and exports totalled 17,000 Bales.

Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 5 to 6 points and closed without any important change. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points and sales amounted to 5,000 Bales.

Egyptian Cotton futures ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 4 to 6 points. Empire Cotton futures declined 8 points with January 9.24 and March 9.28.

PRIVATE CABLES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 27.

New York Dec. Higher 17.36 lowest 17.22.
New York Jan. Highest 17.51 lowest 17.35.

NEW YORK COTTON.

—:o:—

New York, Nov. 26.

December	17.22—.11
January	17.35—.12
March	17.65—.13
May	17.90—.15
July	18.03—.16
Middling Spot	17.40—.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

—:o:—

New York, Nov. 26.

December	17.13—.16
January	17.31—.17
Middling Spot	17.15—.16

NEW YORK.

—:o:—

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

January	17.46
March	17.75
May	18.00

New York. 11-45 a.m.

January	17.45
March	17.74
May	18.00

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

—:o:—

New York, Nov. 26.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	53,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	13,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Nov. 26.

	Opening	Closing.
November		9.36—.07
December		9.36—.07
January	9.38	9.38—.06
February		9.39—.07
March	9.46	9.46—.06
April		9.47—.05
May	9.53	9.53—.05
June		9.53—.05
July	9.58	9.57—.06
August		9.56—.06
September		9.56—.06
October	9.56	9.56—.06
November		9.55—.06
January, 1931		9.54—.06
Middling Spot		9.71—.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Nov. 26.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales on East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 26.

Scinde, Fully Good	5.65—.05
Scinde, Fine	5.90—.05
Scinde, Superfine	6.15—.05
Bengal Good	5.40—.05
Bengal, Fully Good	5.65—.05
Bengal Fine	5.90—.05
Oomra, Good	6.60—.05
Oomra, Fully Good	6.90—.05
Oomra, Fine	7.20—.05
Broach, Fully Good	7.55—.05
Broach Fine	7.80—.05
Broach, Superfine	8.05—.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 26.

November	14.14—.06
January	14.04—.06
March	14.24—.04
May	14.46—.04
July	14.66—.04
November	14.79—.03
Sakellaridis, F. G. F. Spot	14.75—.10

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 26.

Interest Day to Day Loans	5-1/4 p.c.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 27.

In sympathy with overnight decline in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 317/12 for Broach A./M. delivery and improved to Rs. 318/8 on scattered covering. At this level there was absence of enquiry and prices ruled rather quiet with a limited business. Liverpool opened quiet at a decline of 7 points. Trading in Bengal May commence to-day. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M.	317	14	0
Oomra D.-J.	271	0	0
Oomra March	277	4	0
Bengal D.-J.	215	8	0
Bengal March	224	0	0
Bengal May	230	0	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Nov.	200.00	plus 3.10
Feb.	193.10	—2.20
May	196.00	—1.90

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 27.

	Ready Red leafy New	Ready Average. Old.
Bengal Superfine	225|30	....
Bengal Fine	220|25	195
Bengal F.G.	215|20	185
Sindh-Punjab Fine	....	...
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	....	....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	285	250|55
Nagpur Savner Fine	285	250|55
Yeotmal Fine	278	....
Arvi Fine	278	245|50
Amraoti Fine	275	....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	275	230|35
Mulkapur Fine	270	215|20
Khandesh Fine	260|65	215
Muthia Fine	....	195
Muthia F.G.	....	175
Nanded|Purna F.G. G.S	....	..
Purna F.G.G.S.	....	...
Parbhani|Sailu F.G G.S.	....	...
Indore|Ujjain Fine	....	....
Burwah Sanavad Fine	....	235
Surat Fine	....	..
Broach Fine	....	...
Broach F.G.	....	.
Westerns M.G.	....	....
Cambodia	....	370
Miraj Sangli	....	310|15
Coompta Good	....	295|300
Jinja	....	415|20
Busoga	....	425|30

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

In full-pressed Bales	Since 1st Sept. Yesterday	This year
Khandesh	2,206	22,092
Central India	436	15,674
Barsi and Nagar	918	18,184
Hyderabad-Gaorani	57	2,521
Berar	4,818	74,519
Central Provinces	1,811	25,171
Total Oomras	10,246	158,161
Dholera	....	6,937
N.-W. Proinces	1,308	41,161
Rajputana	259	4,423
Sind-Punjab	599	12,248
Broach	100	5,836
Coompta & Wharwar	83	30,234
Westerns-Northerns	....	9,238
Cocoanada	....	100
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	....	4,357
Persian	....	133
American	....	1,180
Egyptian and African	....	17,728
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	8	73
Total	12,603	291,809

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 27.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 21st Nov. Yesterday	This year.
Europe	5,988	169,776
Japan & China	1,750	156,857
Coast Ports	50	2,996
Up-country by Rail	....	22,137
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	4,323
Total	7,788	356,089

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

100	Volkart Bros.	Amritsar 168 (old)
100	Toyomankwa	Wun 294
100	Do.	Hinganghat 292
100	Rathi & Co.	Dhulia 267-1/4
100	Arjun Khimji	Mulkapur 272-1/2
100	Curla Mill	Nanded 270
100	Do.	Munwath 235
100	Bombay & Co.	Nagar 201
100	Bussan & Co.	Wun 267
100	E. D. Sassoon & Co.	Jalna 270
100	Patel Cotton & Co.	Hinganghat 289
100	Bombay & Co.	Akola 275-1/2
200	R. D. Tata & Co.	Amalner 264
100	B. Karshandas	Arvi 282-1/2

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Bengal D.-J.	215
Bengal March	223
Broach A.-M.	318
Oomra D.-J.	270
Oomra March	276

The BUILDING CONTRACTOR —your friend and ours— because he knows & specifies

KATNI CEMENT

CASTLE BRAND

AS THE BEST

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Bengal	224	220	215
Sind	229	225	220
Punjab	224	220	215
Rajputana	224	220	215
Oomra No. 3	278	273	268
C. P. No. 1	293	238	283
C. P. No. 2	285	280	275

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

F. P. Bales	1929-30
Receipts to date 26-11-29	5525000
Receipts Yesterday do	58000
Exports to date do.	2818000
Stocks at Ports 22-11-29	2496000
Stocks Interior Towns do	1441000
Stock Liverpool 22-11-29	732000
Visible Supply 22-11-29	5628000
Quantity in Sight do.	9136000
Quantity out of Sight 22-11-29	5244000
	1928-29
Receipts to date 26-11-29	5558000
Receipts Yesterday 26-11-29	91000
Exports to date 26-11-29	3471000
Stocks at Ports 22-11-29	2223000
Stock Interior Towns do	1153000
Stock Liverpool 22-11-29	647000
Visible Supply 22-11-29	5311000
Quantity in Sight do	8146000
Quantity out of Sight 22-11-29	5087000

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Our Market has ruled steady to-day by evidencing a rise of about 1/2 anna per cwt. in yesterday's closing quotations both in respect of Ready as well as Forward positions.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12/15/6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 7/13 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Nov.-Dec. Rs. 7/12 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment December Rs. 7/12 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 7/14 per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/1 per cwt.
Shipment Jan.-Feb.-March Rs. 7/14 per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—Steady.

BULLION.

—:o:—

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers Asso., Ltd.)

SILVER

Bombay, Nov. 27.

London Ready 22/11.
London Forward 22/13.
China Opening 2/3, Closing 2/3.
America Cent 49/14.
Ready 51/15.
Magsar Opening 51/13, Lowest 51/10, Closing 51/11.
Posh Opening 51/14, Lowest 51/11, Closing 51/12.
Teji Mandi:—
Magsor 0/10/0.
Posh Re. 1.

GOLD.

Ready 21/9/3.
Magsar 21/8/6.
Posh 21/8/3.
N. City 21/11/6.
N. Manor 21/11.

LINSEED OIL.

—:o:—

London, Nov. 26.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt. Delivery Sellers Dec. 41/4-1/2
Delivery Paid and Further Buyers 39/1-1/2

LOCAL PRODUCE MARKET

Heavy Short Covering In Castorseed.

LINSEED ARRIVALS ABSORBED.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

In the local produce market there was considerable strength in castorseed on heavy covering by big parties. It is said that the shipment for November is fairly good and yet some export houses were carrying large short interest. It is now realised that they are not in a position to issue tenders as they have to make shipments. This strength of the technical situation was responsible for the rise in values. The arrivals of linseed are light and are easily absorbed. Still there exists good potential demand and fresh arrivals are likely to be readily taken up. In the groundnut section there was not much doing to-day and prices fluctuated within a narrow range Some parties have sold on export Baria quality and local stocks are practically nil. The sellers are left in a precarious condition and are said taking loans of this quality to fulfill their engagements. This the prospective position of groundnuts is healthy and indicate moderate improvement in prices.

Yesterday Liverpool Wheat market was quiet but steady and prices closed irregular. There is marked absence of selling at this level but the market is influenced by Chicago reports. The nervousness which still prevails in the Wall Street is reflected on wheat which is keeping quiet. The manipulated situation in Argentine Linseed for November option was relieved by extensive liquidation of speculative purchases. This action on the part of operators resulted in a sharp decline of 205 points in the price of November delivery while February recorded a rise of 10 points. Thus the disparity which hitherto continued between near delivery and February position is removed.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 26.

Dec. close at s.8|9 1|4d.—1|4d.
Mar. close at s.9|5 3|4d. up 1|4d.
May close at s.9|8 3|4d. up 1|4d.

WHEAT CHICAGO—

Chicago, Nov. 26.

Dec. per bushel dol. 1.22-5|8—1|2.
Mar. per bushel dol. 1|30—1|2.
May per bushel dol. 1.34—1|4.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS:—

Liverpool, Nov. 26.

Nov. 18.75		205.
Feb. 18.80	up	10.

LINSEED & WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Linseed May	12	4	3
Wheat Jan.	7	6	6
Wheat May	7	10	0
Castorseed July	9	13	0
Cottonseed July	9	13	0
Groundnuts July	10	6	0
Teelseed July	11	4	0
Gram Punjab Apl.	40	0	0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Wheat	3,193 cwts.
Linseed	4,015 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	115 "
Gingellyseeds	1,867 "
Poppyseeds	87 "
Groundnuts	17,196 "
Castorseeds	21 "
Rice	3,258 "
Myrabollams	4,172 "
Cottonseeds	20,827 "
Gram	1,720 "
Joowar	1,720 "
Maize	3 "
Bajree	7,423 "
Coal	4,129 tons.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 528|- per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 580|- per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 123|- per ton.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 50|9; highest Rs. 51|0|6; closing Rs. 50|10|6.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 52|13; highest Rs. 53|1|6; lowest Rs. 52|9|6; closing Rs. 52|13.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 26.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.
S'ment Sellers Nov/Dec. £22/15/0
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.
S'ment Sellers April/May £20/6/0
Linseed, La Plata, ton.
S'ment Hull Sellers Dec/Jan. ...18/17/6
Linseed, Bombay, ton.
S'ment Sellers Nov/Dec. £23/5/0

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Nov. 26.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb., Cargoes.
Afloat to Continent Paid 43/4-1/2
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes.
S'ment Sellers Nov/Dec. 44/9
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.
S'ment Quoted Dec/Jan. 48/6
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels. Nominal.

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SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES. (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers		Tons.
1929			
30 Nov.	Morea	..	10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x	.. ALL	16,068
14 ,,	Viceroy of India	..	19,649
21 ,,	Rawalpindi*	..	16,614
28 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	.. VESSELS	11,518
1930			16,572
4 Jan.	Narkunda x	..	10,602
11 ,,	Kanpura	..	16,568
18 ,,	Rajputana*	..	16,650
25 ,,	Ranchi	..	20,847
1 Feb.	Moolton x	..	10,954
8 ,,	Morea	..	10,946
15 ,,	Mantua*	.. NOW SAIL	19,000
22 ,,	Viceroy of India	..	20,837
1 Mar.	Maloja x	..	11,518
8 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	10,602
15 ,,	Razmak@	..	16,601
22 ,,	Kanpura	..	16,088
29 ,,	Naldera x	..	16,650
5 Apr.	Ranchi	..	16,619
12 ,,	Rawalpindi*	FROM	10,946
17 ,,	Morea(Extra)	..	10,602
19 ,,	Razmak	..	11,000
25 ,,	Malwa*	..	16,572
26 ,,	Narkunda*	.. BOMBAY	
3 May.	Viceroy of India	..	19,648
10 ,,	Rajputana*	.. WITHOUT	16,568
17 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	..	11,518
24 ,,	Moolton x	..	20,847
31 ,,	Macedonia	..	11,120
7 June	Mantua	.. TRAN-	10,946
14 ,,	Comorin	.. SHIPMENT	15,132
21 ,,	Maloja	..	20,837
28 ,,	Razmak	..	10,857
5 July	Kanpura*	..	16,601
12 ,,	Malwa	.. AT	11,500
19 ,,	Naldera x	..	16,088
26 ,,	Rawalpindi	..	16,619
2nd Aug.	Morea	..	10,946
9th ,,	Macedonia	.. ADEN	11,120
16th ,,	Narkunda x	..	16,578
23rd ,,	Razmak	..	10,852
30th ,,	Rajputana	..	16,567

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@To Marseilles only.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets a Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating, with the Viceroy of India, leaving Marseilles 5th Sept. and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction ..	£126	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation alloted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH
With liberty to all at Port Sudan, Malta, and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
30th Nov. ..	Dumana	..	8,427
14th Dec. ..	Dumala	..	8,422
1930			
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana	..	8,427
24th ,, ..	Dumala	..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£112
B	£66	£105
C	£51	£91

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929			
4th Dec.	Mirzapore *	..	Straits China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Moolton	..	Australia.
20th ,,	Mantua	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja	..	Colombo and Australia.
17th ,,	Macedonia	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
31st ,,	Naldera	..	Colombo and Australia.
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi.	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
28th ,,	Narkunda	..	Colombo and Australia.
28th Mar.	Moolton	..	Colombo and Australia.
25th April	Maloja	..	Colombo and Australia.
9th May	Ranpura	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23rd ,,	Naldera	..	Colombo and Australia.
6th June	Morea	..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan
20th June	Narkunda	..	Colombo and Australia
4th July	Rajputana	..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
18th July	Moolton	..	Colombo and Australia
1st Aug	Mantua	..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th ,,	Comorin	..	Colombo and Australia
29th ,,	Malwa	..	Colombo Straits China & Japan

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
To Adelaide	£76
To Melbourne	£78
To Sydney	£80
To Brisbane	£82
To Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney ..	£100

Periods of availability 16 weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929 about			
29th Nov	Varela	..	Busrah via Karachi
30th ,,	Chakla	..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O' Mandvi.
2nd Dec.	Vita	..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha & C'Mandvi.
4th Dec.	Barpeta	..	Basrah via Veraval, Mangalore, Karachi and Persian G-Ports
4th Dec.	Karapara	..	East & South Africa.
20th ,,	Ellora	..	Mombassa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombassa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf Mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thursday Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Frights and Passage may be arranged with—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
aNagato Maru ..	5901	16 Nov.	29 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@27 ,,
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	.. ..	@11 Dec
Tamba Maru ..	8845	30 Nov.	14 Dec.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@25 Dec
*Tokiva Maru ..	62	16 Dec.	30 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5976	21 Dec.	4 Jan.
Haruna Maru ..	10508	.. ..	@San.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Dec	13 Jan.

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	28 Nov.	15 Dec.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	12 Dec.	29 Dec.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	26 Dec.	12 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong	From Kobe.
		Maiden	
Asama Maru ..	22000	11 Dec.	18 Dec.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	5 Jan.	12 Jan.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Honolulu Maru..	26th Nov.	8th Dec.
Shinnoh Maru ..	9th Dec.	21st ,,
Sydney Maru ..	13th Dec	25th
Ganges Maru ..	25th Dec.	7th Jan.
Heijin Maru ..	28th Dec,	9th Jan.
Yamato Maru..	1t Jan.	12th Jan.
Sumatra Maru ..	8th Jan.	18th Jan.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA, SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 23150 and 25473.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box. No. 855.

DOUBLE THE NUMBER

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Spend 16 annas and you get 32.

To cure Constipation, Brain fag and urinal disorders.

Ask for Price List.

Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road.

The Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar (Kathiawar)

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangreue, Boils, Foul, Ulcer, etc., on application. Instantly relieves a pin of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra.

Ask free booklet to—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer," Kandi.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed ..	60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..	30,00,000
Reserve Fund ..	23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth), Baroda.
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A., (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1|2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accomtnodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constitutents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on pplication.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 1-2 per cent. per annum
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.-

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	103,500,00

BRANCHES.

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonosek
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi	San-Francisco
Dairen	(Tokio-Nagasski	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsan
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted
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The World's Greatest Magician and Illusionist.
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WANTED IMMEDIATELY A smart competent English PROOF READER for a Newspaper Press. Apply stating experience to Box No. 2396, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2032

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph, Wireless, Station Master and Electrical Courses. Railway Fare PAID. Boarding Arrangements. Prospectus on two annas stamps—Royal Telegraph College, Clock Tower, DELHI.
A Ri974

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A R33156

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A R2028

WANTED—CANDIDATES to qualify themselves for the Subordinate Engineering Services from the CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, LUCKNOW, through fully qualified efficient and experienced staff. The Institution is managed and maintained by the Hindu Education Society, a Registered Body, the President of which is the Ex-minister of Education in U. P. The new Session commences from January, 1930. Apply for prospectus to PRINCIPAL, CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Lucknow, MATHURA PRASAD NAITHANI, C.E.
A R1988

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TO LET for Christians and Israels only. Airy single and double rooms, electric lights. Seth Cassum Mamad Mitha's New Chawls. Apply on premises to MEHTAJI.
C R2030

MEDICAL.

DEADLY PYORRHEA, Toothache, Gumboils etc., cured by PYRO-KILL, a well-known infallible herbal remedy for all dental diseases. Highest testimonials. Orders executed in strict rotation. Rs. 2 a phial. PARK CO., Kashmir.
T R2011

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions, are required to attend at the High Court on THURSDAY afternoon, the 28th November, 1929, at 3 o'clock (S. T.).

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 27th November, 1929.
33173

FOR SALE

A MOTOR CABIN LAUNCH 40' x 7'-9" x 2'-6" built of selected and seasoned Teak and fitted with A 30 H.P. Kelvin Sleeve Valve Engine and C.A.V. Lighting Set.
For further particulars and price apply to:
DARRAGH, SMAIL & CO., LTD., ALLEPPEY (Travancore).
33153

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A very valuable BUNGALOW with large compound and garden situate at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay. For particulars please apply by letter to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors, Central Bank Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Only bona-fide purchasers should apply.
LITTLE & CO.
33169

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
(In Liquidation.)

LOST OR MISLAID.

SHARE CERTIFICATES of five Ordinary and eight Preference Shares of the above Company standing in the name of JAMNABAI, widow of Hurjivan Khimji, have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of the said shares should be notified to the Liquidators of the above Company at their Office at Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days, otherwise all such claims on the said shares, if any, will be considered as waived.
Dated this 26th day of November, 1929.
MADHAVJI & CO.,
Attorneys for Devji Damodar, Administrator of the Estate of Jamnabai.
33171

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Application and Allotment Receipt No. 339 D, dated 4-6-1919, for 5 Ordinary Shares Nos. 118933 37 and Temporary Receipts Nos. 2204, 2542 and 2700, dated 9-12-1919, 13-1-1920 and 28-1-19, respectively, for Ninety Ordinary Shares Nos. 91910 59, 92030 39, 92565 92569 and 43160 84, standing on the name of Bai AIMAI PIROZSHAW S. MEHENTI (deceased), are LOST or MISPLACED. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Managing Agents, The Jupiter General Insurance Company, Ltd., "Ewart House", Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within one month from the date hereof, otherwise the duplicate receipts, in respect of these shares, will be given to Mr. Pirozshaw Sorabji Mehenti, who has applied for the same.
Dated this 27th day of November, 1929.
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.
R2034

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLICITY SALE of SWADESHI WOOLLEN GOODS.

THE INDIAN WOOLLEN MILLS beg to announce that in response to the proposal of the Indian National Congress to foster the growth of Indian Industries and promote a wider distribution of Swadeshi goods, they have decided to deliver their Woollen goods for RETAIL SALE, ON MILLS ACCOUNT, to all parties howsoever small who feel interested in the scheme. For working terms please apply to the AGENTS, The INDIAN WOOLLEN MILLS, Haines Road, Mahalaxmi, Bombay 11.
33166

FERGUSSON COLLEGE ANNIVERSARY.

THE ANNIVERSARY of the FERGUSSON COLLEGE, Poona, will be celebrated on SATURDAY, the 30th November, 1929. The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Bar-at-Law, of the Honourable High Court of Bombay, has kindly consented to deliver the address.
Past students are cordially invited to attend the function and grace the occasion by their presence. Invitations are being issued to such of the past students whose addresses are known. Others are requested to communicate to the undersigned their addresses so that invitations may be sent to them.
The following is the programme:—
4-0 p.m.: Address by the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan.
5-0 p.m.: "At Home" to all the past and present students.

G. S. MAHAJANI,
Offg. Principal.
Fergusson College, Poona,
26th November, 1929.
33167

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that JANKIDAS SURATRAM has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, or to the undersigned at their Office within the Fort at 41, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim, if any, and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khetwadi Back Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, together with other land of the Vendor under New No. 13702, New Survey No. 5530 and Cadastral Survey No. 894 of Girgaum Division, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes together with other premises of the Vendor under D Ward No. 2083, formerly under Street Nos. 15-19 and now under Street Nos. 16-18 and containing by admeasurement 49 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East and North by the property of Dr. Eruchshaw Jamshedji Hakim, on or towards the West by the portion of the property belonging to the Vendor and on or towards the South by Khetwady Back Road.
Dated this 27th day of November, 1929.
TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
33172

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 501 of 1926.

MORARJI RANCHORDDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Bhatia Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay .. Plaintiff.
vs.
ANANDRAO RAMCHANDRA RANJIT, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sandhurst Road, without the Fort of Bombay .. Defendant.
and
DEOJI NARANJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ghatkopar, without the Fort .... Assignee.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 1st day of July, 1926, it was ordered that the Defendant do pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 5,935-6-0 for debt and interest and the costs of the suit when taxed and noted in the margin hereof and further simple interest at 6 per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said Judgment from the date of the decree until payment,
AND WHEREAS by a warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 26th day of October, 1928, the following moveable property, viz., one writing table, four chairs, one small glass cupboard, one empty cupboard with glass door, one dressing chest of drawers with mirror, one dressing table with marble top and mirror, one almirah, one glass cupboard, one safe (sealed) and other broken pieces of furniture, etc., was attached.
NOW NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of moveable property, dated the 9th day of November, 1929, sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 9th day of December, 1929, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) in a house on the ground floor of a building at Sandhurst Road, without the Fort, the aforesaid moveable property or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, interest, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.
Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.
For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay, or Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal and Co., Attorneys for the Assignee, 6|3, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Dated this 20th day of November, 1929.
REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
33161

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVEST IN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT SURAT STREET IN DANA BUNDER.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Pathare and Liladhar, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Haji Moosa Haji Ebrahim Wahedina, the Mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 23rd April, 1927, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on THURSDAY, the 28th November, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.
All that piece of Leasehold land with dwelling house standing theroen, situate at Surat Street, on the Elphinstone Land Estate, containing by admeasurement 444-4|9 square yards, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3186 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 5362 and Street No 60-64, Cadastral Survey No. 77 in Princess Dock Division, and bounded on the East by the property of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, now in the occupation of Shivji Hansaraj, on the West by the other property of the said Trustees now in the occupation of Haridas Premji, on the North by Surat Street, and on the South by the property of the said Trustees now in the occupation of Hasumal.
For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Pathare and Liladhar, Attornevs for the Mortgagee, or to the Undersigned.
GANDHI & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES (BUNGALOWS WITH OUT-HOUSES AND CHAWLS), AT THE CORNER OF TARDEO ROAD AND CHICKALWADI LANE KNOWN AS "JAVJI BHUVAN", "TUKARAM BUILDINGS" AND "BHAGIRTHI BUILDINGS".

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 497 of 1926 (Luxmibai, widow of Narayan Tukaram Chowdhari, and others vs. Pandurang Jawji Chowdhari and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Judge's Order, dated the 11th April, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY), the 28th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction in three lots on the premises:—
LOT No. 1.—All that piece of Foras freehold land (the cess whereon has been redeemed) together with the bungalow, outhouses, stables and sheds standing thereon, known as "Javji Bhuvan", situate at the Corner of Tardeo Road and Chickalwadi Lane, admeasuring about 2,590 square yards, being a portion of land, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 373, etc., New Nos. A|13890, 13892, Old Survey Nos. 153, etc., New Survey No. B|7046, Cadastral Survey No. 296 of Tardeo Division, and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3696 (2), etc., Street Nos. formerly 3A now 271, 3, 7, and bounded on the North by Chickalwadi Lane, on the South by the property known as Tukaram Buildings, on the East by the property known as Bhagirthi Buildings hereinafter described as Lot No. 3, and on the West by Tardeo Road.
LOT No. 2.—All that piece of Foras freehold land (the cess whereon has been redeemed) together with the bungalows or houses standing thereon, known as "Tukaram Buildings", situate at Tardeo Road, admeasuring about 1,650 square yards, being a portion of land, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 373, etc., New Nos. A|13890, 13892, Old Survey Nos. 153, etc., New Survey Nos. B|7646, Cadastral Survey No. 296 of Tardeo Division, and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3696 (1), 3696 (1A), Street Nos. formerly 3, 3AA, now 273, 273A, and bounded on the North by the property known as "Jawji Bhuvan" above described as Lot No. 1, on the South by the property of the Zoroastrian Association, on the East by the property known as "Bhagirthi Buildings" hereunder described as Lot No. 3, and on the West by Tardeo Road.
The property realizes a monthly rent of about Rs. 1,450.
LOT No. 3.—All that piece of Foras freehold land (the cess whereon has been redeemed) together with the buildings standing thereon known as "Bhagirthi Buildings", situate at on the South side of Chickalwadi Lane, Tardeo, admeasuring about 1,230 square yards, being a portion of land, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 373, etc., New Nos. A|13890, 13892, Old Survey Nos. 153, etc., New Survey Nos. B|7046, Cadastral Survey No. 296 of Tardeo Division, and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3696 (6), 3696 (7), Street Nos. formerly 5, 6 and now 57D and 6, and bounded on the East by a common passage, on the West by the property known as "Tukaram Buildings", on the North by Chickalwadi Lane, on the South by the property of the Zoroastrian Association.
The property realizes a monthly rent of about Rs. 800.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (STABLES) AT MORLAND ROAD, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suits Nos. 139 of 1927, 222 of 1928 and 224 of 1928 re: Estate of the late Mr. Mishari, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th December next at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the Premises:—
All that piece of Foras free-hold tenure land together with messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon situate at Moreland Road, admeasuring about 14708 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 174, etc., New No. A/1360, etc., Old Survey No. 257, New Survey No. 3567, etc., and assessed by the Municipality under "E" Ward Nos. 3820 to 3822 (2), Street Nos. 7-8-9-9A and bounded on the North partly by the property of Reverend Cannon Ledgard and partly by the property of Sulleman Ludha, on the South partly by the land belonging to Juma Mosque, partly by the property of Sulleman Ludha, partly by the property of Mudon Shet, and partly by the property known as "Dubash Wadi," on the West partly by Moreland Road, partly by the property of the Trustees of Juma Mosque, partly by the property of Reverend Cannon Ledgard and partly by the property of Sulleman Ludha and on the East partly by the property in the occupation of the Bombay Stable Co. and partly by the property of the late Mr. Esmailji Ebrahimji Nugree.
For further particulars and conditions of Sale, apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
123, Medows St., Fort,
BOMBAY.

BONA-FIDE SALE on SATURDAY, the 30th November, 1929, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Sale Room of the Auctioneers under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Atorneys for Messrs. Hiralal Purshotumdas and Purshotumdas Kilabhai, administrators of the estate of Mangaldas Kuberdas Jhavery, deceased, the following:—
1 Bunch 14 Strings 85 Pearls.
1 Bunch 152 Strings 3,573 Pearls.
1 Packet about 50 Emeralds.
Will be on view two days before the sale. 25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale, balance to be paid and articles cleared immediately after the sale. Further conditions will be declared at the time of sale.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

THE NEW INDIA Assurance Company, Ltd.
Head Office :—Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Chairman:—Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt.
CAPITAL
Authorized .. Rs. 6,00,00,000
Paid Up .. Rs. 71,21,055
Subscribed .. Rs. 3,56,05,275
TOTAL FUNDS. Rs. 1,40,32,571
"The NEW INDIA is admitted" "by the largest General Insurance" "Company in India. From the" "Capital point of view, it may" "claim to be one of the largest" "Insurance Companies in the" "World."
Indian Insurance—June 1929
Agencies available for all classes of Assurance—
Life, Fire, Marine, Accident, Motor Car, All Risks Etc. Etc., in unrepresented parts.

SAJAN & Co.
TILES & MARBLE MERCHANTS
SUPPLIERS to GOVERNMENT
P.W.D. & NATIVE STATES
FORT — BOMBAY
18, Old Custom House Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD.
will present
from 30th November, 1929.
An All Star Serial
"THE CHINATOWN MYSTERY"
with
Francis Ford—Joe Bonomo
Sheldon Lewis—Grace Cunard
Rosemary Theby—Francis Ford Jr.
DON'T MISS IT!

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE DOCTOR'S SECRET.
A Paramount All talking picture
WITH
RUTH CHATTERTON
H. B. WARNER.
ROBERT EDESON.
FILMED WITH A PERFECT SPEAKING CAST.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 AND 10 P.M.
ROWINA and DANDOLO
Acrobatic Dancers
In a Complete change of Programme
In conjunction with
THE RETURN OF THE RAT
Featuring IVOR NOVELLO
an all British Production.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30,
ITALIAN GRAND OPERA Co.
Presents
"FAUST"
Booking at Rose & Co.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
NEXT SATURDAY
The Screen's Most Romantic Figure—Daring, Dashing
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
In his First
TALKING PICTURE
THE IRON MASK
SEQUEL TO THE "THREE MUSKETEERS"
A UNITED ARTISTS' PICTURE
FOR THE FIRST TIME YOU'LL HEAR—
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
SPEAK DIRECTLY TO YOU.
Stirring Romantic Drama of Great Heroisms and Magnificent Friendships!
BOOK EARLY PLAN OPEN.

THE CAPITOL
Daily At 6-30 AND 10 P.M.

CHARLES RAY and MAY McAVOY in "The FIRE BRIGADE"
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

THE RIALTO
Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
A Comedy Riot Built Around the Army of Occupation
BUCK PRIVATES
Starring
LYA de PUTTI
MALCOLM McGREGOR.

WOMEN INDUSTRIAL WORKERS.

Illiteracy Hampers Full Realisation Of Maternity Benefit.

TWO LADY DOCTORS' EXPERIENCE.

Resumming its public enquiry on Wednesday at the Committee Room of the New Council Hall, Bombay, the Labour Commission orally examined Dr. M. I. Balfour and Dr. Shakuntala K. Talpade of the Haffkine Institute, Bombay.

Replying to the Chairman Dr. Balfour said that her experience about women industrial workers, which was fairly extenssive, had been entirely with regard to maternity.

Chairman: Is it your view that a provision has to be made in the Factory Act that where women are employed there should be creches? —Yes.

Chairman: Have you any fears that the Maternity Benefit Act is going to be adverse to employment of women in mills and factories? —I don't think so.

QUESTION OF EXPENSE.

Chairman: Don't you think that the expenses of the Maternity Benefit will be so large to the employers that they might not employ women workers in their mills? —The addition of something like Rs. 2 per month per worker in the expenses is not so great burden on the employers that they should go to the length of not employing the women workers at all.

Miss Lee Power: What measures are taken by Social Workers and organisations to acquaint the women workers with the Maternity Benefit Act?—I don't know that.

ILLITERACY OF WOMEN WORKERS.

Miss Power: Illiteracy of women workers in factories is notorious, what is the percentage of those who can read?—A very small percentage.

Miss Power: Has any of the Social workers suggested any propaganda among women workers to acquaint them with this new piece of legislation?—I don't know that.

Dr. Balfour further suggested that the question of maternity benefit was an extremely important one and for the proper handling of it a thorough investigation had to carried out. In this connection all provincial Governments should make a common cause in carrying out investigation throughout the country as regards maternity benefit. As Bombay was first in the field it was proper that it should give a lead to other provinces.

FORM OF MATERNITY BENEFIT.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: You are in favour of benefit in kind. Would you recommend that in the case of women who go to their villages for maternity?—I should suggest that benefit should be given partly in kind and partly in cash.

Mr. Joshi: In your memorandum you have suggested that there should be compulsory examination of women applying for the maternity benefit. Who do you think should bear the cost?—I should make the examination optional.

HOURS OF WORK.

Replying to Mr. R. S. Asavale, Assistant Commissioner, Dr. Talpade said that except under rare circumstances it was not possible for a woman to work in a mill for ten hours a day.

To a question by Dewan Chamanlal, Dr. Balfour said she was in favour of a state-aided scheme which would secure for every woman worker good maternity and nursing conditions?—Yes.

DOPING THE BABIES.

Mr. Kabbiruddin Ahmed: Don't you think that the babies of women workers are likely to be dosed with opium on account of their mothers being too busy with their work?—It is likely.

Mr. Ahmed: In view of that it is not disirable that there should be statutory obligation on the employers to provide creches in mills? —Yes; but I don't exactly favour legislation for the purpose.

The Commission then examined Dr. (Miss) J. E. Mistri, Mr. K. J. Dubash, Dr. C. Manshardt and Dr. P. N. Daroowalla, representatives of Bombay Council of Social Workers.

COUNCIL OF SOCIAL WORKERS.

Replying to the Chairman, Dr. Mistri stated that the Council of Social Workers had been for the last three years taking great interest in the conditions of industrial women workers. The council came into existence as a result of the All-India Social Workers' Conference held in Bombay in 1924. The work of the Council was more of investigating and educative nature than actual one.

LABOUR HOUSING.

The witnesses laid emphasis on the necessity of providing better housing facilities to working class people of Bombay. In their opinion it was the duty of Government to look to this housing problem from a new angle of vision with a view to solve it once for all.

Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji: Is it not a fact that the Bombay Improvement Trust and the Development Department have spent crores of rupees on housing schemes?—That is true.

Mr. Lalji: Is it your opinion that these public bodies should spend more than that?—It is not the money that is the criterion of success but the actual facilities which that money has brought about. There is no denying the fact that the housing conditions in Bombay still remain unsatisfactory.

DANGER OF MISCARRIAGE OF BENEFIT.

Replying to Miss Lee Power, Dr. (Miss) Balfour said that there was the likely danger that the maternity benefit which the women workers got would not all be utilized for the nursing and feeding of the mother. In all probability most of that benefit would go to the husband of the woman and other members of the family and the mother might still go half-starved. It was, therefore, desirable that this benefit should be given in kind rather than in cash.

The Commission then orally examined Miss Wingate, Industrial Secretary, Young Women's Christian Association, Bombay. Replying to the Chairman, the witness said that she was not in favour of giving a fixed amount to each women worker by way of maternity benefit. In the system of fixed amount a woman was likely to get much less than was necessary for her maintenance during the period of confinement. Instead she suggested that the amount should vary with the wages earned by each woman worker.

To a question of Miss Power, the witness replied that there was still a strong prejudice among the women workers against sending their babies to creches. This was actually experienced in the mills at Sholapur.

The Commission then rose for the day.

Bombay Hawkers' Grievances.

—:o:—

Under the auspices of the Bombay Hawkers' Union a largely attended public meeting of the Bombay hawkers was held on Monday night at the People's Jinnah Hall, to protest against the attitude of the Bombay Municipal authorities towards the hawkers. Mr. F. J. Ginwala, president. Amongst the speakers were Dr. J. N. Choksy, the Vice-President of the Union and some of the hawkers. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

This meeting strongly condemns the persecution by the Bombay Municipal Corporation of poor and peaceful citizens carrying on honest and legitimate trade as hawkers, which is a "Class War" of the Bourgeois-Capitalists against the poor.

2. This meeting points out to the Corporation that the seizure of the goods of the hawkers inflicts terrible hardship on the poor men and also that it is illegal and contrary to the Provisions of the Municipal Act.

3. This meeting is of the opinion that the Municipal Corporation have no right to refuse a license to any hawker. Section 313 A. of the Municipal Act gives no such power to the Municipality. If such power implied the Government would have framed a Schedule showing that hawking would be restricted to certain articles only as mentioned in the Schedule.

4. This meeting is strongly of the opinion that the persecution of the hawkers by the Corporation creates great discontent in the City, that the Corporation deprirres men of earning an honest livelihood, that to Corporation act as "Agent Provocatitres" in increasing crime, and creating general unrest.

5. This meeting strongly condemns the Honorary Presidency Magistrates for their inhuman attitude towards the poor Hawkers who are mercilessly fined.

6. This meeting is of the opinion that the cruel treatment meted out to the poor hawkers by the Corporation as well as the Honorary Presidency Magistrates was unheard of, and it is outrageous that human beings should be so treated for trying to earn an honest living by peaceful means.

7. That copies of these resolutions be sent to the President, the Municipal Corporation, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the President Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Association, and the Government.

—:o:—

MUKUNDLAL SIRCAR RELEASED.

—:o:—

Sequel To Appeal.

MADRAS, Nov. 27.

The appeal preferred by Mr. Mukundlal Sircar who was convicted by the Sessions Judge, Trichinopoly to six months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 124-A I. P. C. in respect of the speech delivered by him in Trichinopoly on July 1, 1929, was dismissed today by the Chief Justice and Justice Pandalai, but the sentence has been reduced to the period of imprisonment already undergone by him.—Free Press.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Royal Commission on Labour, Legislative Council Building, 10-30 a.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Dr. Sherwood Eddy, will deliver a public lecture on "Can we Still believe in Religion" at the Central Y.M.C.A., Wodehouse Road, at 9.15 p.m. Mr. W. H. Neilson, will preside.

FRIDAY, Nov. 29.

S.S. "Viceroy of India" with the English mails of November 14 due, 6 a.m.

Royal Commission on Labour, Legislative Council Building, 10-30 a.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 30.

Ten Miles Walking Race, start Arghan Church, 6-30 a.m.

Royal Commission on Labour, Legislative Council Building, 10-30 a.m.

Quadrangular Cricket Match: Mahomedans v. Hindus, Gymkhana ground 10-30 a.m.

S. S. Morea, with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

PERSIA REMOVES ANTI-PLAGUE RESTRICTIONS.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"A message from His Majesty's Minister at Tehran says that the Persian Government have cancelled anti-plague quarantine restrictions on ships from Bombay."

GITA CLASS AT VILLE PARLE.

To-day (Thursday) from 9-30 to 10-30 p.m. (S.T.) sharp) Shastri Manishanker Dave will conduct a class in "Gita" at Brahm Nivas, Sanskrit Pathsala Hall, Ville Parle.

GITA PRAVACHAN AT MATUNGA

Shastree Shree Narhari Visnu Godshe, the fame of Bombay Gita Pathshala, will deliver Pravachan on Gita to-day (Thursday), in the Hall of Sheth Gokaldas Nensey's Bungalow (Ratan Ville) near Matunga (G. I. P. Rly). Station.

"A" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

As there were only two nominations for the two seats, the following persons were declared to have been elected as Delegates to the ensuing session of the Congress at Lahore.

1. Mr. Maneklal H. Vakil.
2. Mr. Gulabdas Harjiwandas.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class on Bhagwat Gita in English at the Lohana Higher Education Boarding House, at Devkoran Mansion, Second floor Princess Street, on Thursday (today) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

The Swami will also conduct a public class on Raja Yoga in English at Batliboi's Commercial Institute Hall, Yusuf Building Churchgate Street, Saturday next at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

GOVERNMENT FELLOWSHIP LECTURES.

As the Government of Bombay Research Lecturer of this Institute for 1929, Revd. Fr. Dr. R. Zimmermann, Professor of Sanskrit, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, will deliver to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Institute premises (Sukhadvala Building 6 Ravelin Street, off Hornby Road, Fort) the second of a series of public Lectures on "God in the Gathas and in the Rigveda" as under:— "One God or Many Gods"?

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per S.S. "Nagato Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 28th inst.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo. Chindi Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Karapara" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-0 noon on Wednesday, the 4th Dec. 1929.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

—:o:—

THE MASKATI CLOTH MARKET ASSOCIATION.

The Maskati Cloth Market Association, Ahmedabad, have sent two telegrams to the Hon'ble Commerce Member, Delhi, protesting against the increase in the Bank rate and the present exchange policy of Government, as under:—

Hon'ble Commerce Member, Delhi:—

"My Association strongly protests against the present exchange policy of Government which shifts our trade to Foreign countries. So 1/4 ratio recommended."

PROTEST AGAINST BANK RATE INCREASE.

"Hon. Commerce Member, Delhi,

My Association strongly protests against increase of Bank rate at the time when other leading Nations of the world reduce it to facilitate trade."

SEQUEL TO BROTHER'S REPROOF.

—:o:—

Suicide Of Man Disappointed In Love.

Clandestine visits, secret love of a bailiff's daughter, sudden exposure and consequent suicide were the tale told in regard to the death of Srinivas Ramnath Bantwal, a Madrasi, residing in Hanuman Building, Procter Road, at the Coroner's Court on Wednesday morning. The deceased was unemployed from the first of this month and lived with his brothers. Bantwal Govind Shetty, deceased's brother, said that the deceased used to carry on secret visits in the house of a Small Causes Court Christian Bailiff, as he was in love with his daughter. On Sunday last he was caught by the bailiff and handed over to the police for trespass. At the Police Station, several love letters written by the bailiff's girl were found in his possession. On his begging to be excused and not to repeat the offence, he was not prosecuted by the bailiff but the brothers took the deceased to task which preyed on his mind and on Sunday evening he went to Sassoon Dock and jumped into the sea. One eye-witness threw a life-guard and rope at the struggling man but he did not catch them. His body was recovered on Tuesday afternoon. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

SHOLAPUR SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

—:o:—

No Ground for Alarmist Rumours.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd., Messrs Morarji Gokuldas and Co. Managing Agents have issued to the Press the Auditors statement on the position of the Company as on November 9 with the following observations:

NO FOUNDATION FOR RUMOURS

"The Directors are aware that rumours are in circulation regarding the affairs of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, as a consequence of the sudden and regrettable death of the late Mr. Narottam Morarji. They have, therefore, considered it necessary to have a complete and thorough investigation of the affairs of the Company made by the Company's Auditors. The Auditor's report is published for the information of the Shareholders.

"It is needless to say that there is not the slightest foundation in the rumour that duplicate share certificates of the Company have been put into circulation. No such fradulent certificate has ever been presented for registration of transfer or produced for any other purpose at the office of the Company.

The auditor's certificate dated the 25th November and signed by Messrs. K. S. Iyer and Co. and S. B. Billimoria and Co. says:

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE.

"As desired by the Board of Directors, we have verified the balance with the Banks, as also all the Government and other securities with the certificates granted by the respective Banks as at 9th November, 1929 and found them in order. Nothing is owing to the Company from the firm of Managing Agents or any member thereof."—Free Press.

MR. N. B. SAKLATWALLA AND MR. F. E. DINSHAW ON BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

—:o:—

It is reliably understood that Mr. N. B. Saklatwala of Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd., has been elected Chairman of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., and that Mr. F. E. Dinshaw has joined the Boarn.—Free Press.

DR. SHERWOOD EDDY'S LECTURES.

Bombay is being visited by Dr. Sherwood Eddy and Mr. W. Kirby Page, this week. The former is the well-known missionary who spent many years in South India and Mr. Kirby Page is the Editor of "World To-morrow." Those acquainted with his work in the cause of peace and other international questions will appreciate his visit to the East as a student. Dr. Sherwood Eddy is a very keen observer and his world travels has resulted in the production of several books, such as "Facing the Crisis," "The New World of Labour" and "Everybody's World." He is an able and an interesting lecturer. Although the present visit is a purely private one a series of lectures will be arranged for Dr. Eddy. The first entitled, "Can we still believe in Religion" will be held at the Central Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, at 9-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday) when Mr. W. H. Neilson will preside. To-morrow (Friday), he will lecture on "Nation Building and Character Building" at the Student Branch Y.M.C.A., Lamington Road at 6-30 p.m. when the Hon'ble Sir Pheroze Sethna will preside. On Saturday, at 9 p.m. he will lecture on "The Sex Problems of Youth" at the Neighbourhood House, New Nagpada Road, Byculla, when Dr. Manshardt will occuppy the Chair. The final lecture will be held at the Student Branch Y.M.C.A., Lamington Road, when the Bishop of Bombay will preside. All these lectures are open to the public.

INQUEST ON DADAR TRAGEDY.

—:o:—

A Disgrace That Preyed On Suspect's Mind.

The Coroner held an inquest on Wednesday touching the death of Jehangir Cowasji Daruwalla (30), a motor-driver who was struck with an axe by Kekhashru Dhunjishaw Hodiwalla on Tuesday morning on the second floor of Baria Building, Sopari Baug Road, and succumbed to his injuries the same afternoon in the K. E. M. Hospital.

Dinshaw Cowasji Daruwalla, brother of the deceased, stated that the suspect and the deceased lived in Baria Building in opposite rooms. On Tuesday at about 4-30 a.m. he heard an alarm and saw the suspect stabbing Shirinbai, his brother's wife, with a knife. His brother was bleeding profusely and was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where he died subsequently.

Rustomji Edulji Randelia, another witness, corroborated the last witness and said he heard the deceased's wife shouting "Rustomji come up, Kekhashru is murdering my husband." On going up, he found the suspect wild and excited with a knife in his hand, and witness was terrified to see him with red eyes.

Pirojbai Kaikhshru, wife of the suspect, said the deceased once disgraced her honour in August last and then told the incident to several persons. Since then her husband acted like a mad man and did not talk with her. Practically from that day her house was broken.

The suspect said that the deceased had illicit intercourse with his wife on the 27th August last. This the deceased told several persons including one Pherozshah Shroff of Duke and Co. "I killed Jehangir, because he spoiled my wife."

Further hearing was adjourned to enable the suspect to call his witnesses.

EDITOR CONVICTED OF SEDITION.

—:o:—

The Chief Presidency Magistrate convicted to-day Bhupendra Kishore Rakshit Roy, Editor of "Benu" on a charge of sedition and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment. Roy, however, was acquitted of charge of promoting class hatred. At the request of the defence, the Magistrate recommended that Roy who was described as an M.A. of the Dacca University might be treated as a special class prisoner.—A. P.

SUPPLY OF 20,000 GALLONS OF PETROL.

—:o:—

Port Trust places Order With Indo-Burma Petroleum Co.

At a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on 26th inst. the following main items of business were disposed of:—

A contract for the supply of 20,000 gallons of petrol during 1930 was placed with the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company Ltd.

The tender of Mr. F. D. Mavji for the supply of flax paulins for the docks during 1930 was accepted.

Estimates of expenditure for the following works were sanctioned against the relative budget provision:—

(1) Rs. 20,900 for renewal of sett-paving in sheds Nos. 7 and 8, Victoria Dock.

(2) Rs. 3,020 for renewal of woodwork of godowns Nos. 165 and 166, Sassoon Dock.

In view of the fact that in modern ship construction flat plate keels have almost entirely taken the place of bar keels, the Trustees approved a recommendation by their Chief Engineer that the babul wood blocks in the dry docks should be fitted with 4" soft pine wood caps in order to minimise the effect of unequal distribution of the vesel's weight on the blocks. The estimated cost of this proposal is Rs. 12,000 per annum.

Hon. Moulvi R. Ahmad.

—:o:—

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"The Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, Minister of Education, who according to the tour programme already announced visits Ahmedabad on November 30, will halt there till December 3, when he will proceed to Godhra. After halting a few hours at the last-mentioned place he will leave for Bombay arriving here on morning of December 4."

DEFAMATION CHARGE AGAINST EUROPEAN.

ALLEGED FILTHY LETTERS PRODUCED IN COURT.

Mr. W. B. Gilligan, I.C.S., Collector of Ratnagiri figured as the complainant in a case in which he charged A. C. Harris of Bhusaval with defamation before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday morning.

The case was originally filed before the District Magistrate, Dharwar, from where it was transferred to the District Magistrate, Satara. Subsequently on an order made by the Bombay High Court, the case was transferred to the Chief Presidency Magistrate who directed the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to try the case.

Mr. Godinho who appeared for the complainant in stating the facts of the case said that the accused was living in 1926 at the Government District Bungalow at Bhusawal. He was allowed to occupy the same upon permission being given by the authorities. About the 17th October he was asked to vacate the same, the bungalow being reserved for the complainant. The accused declined to leave the building and quarrelled with the Deputy Collector, but on the representation of the accused that he was "sick to death" the complainant allowed him to stay for some more days.

ALLEGED FILTHY LETTERS.

The accused even after some time showed no desire to vacate the place but he was, however, sent out of the place. Since then the accused had been sending "filthy" letters both to the complainant and the Deputy Collector. On January 3 1927, he wrote a registered letter to the complainant and that was followed by a registered postcard which was full of scandalous defamation. With a view to get the utmost publicity, the accused addressed the letter to the complainant c/o the Secretary, Home Department, Secretariat, Bombay.

Mr. Godinho urged that being a post card it was liable to be read by any one and the facts alleged in it were absolutely false. Counsel pointed out that the accused was in the habit of writing such "filthy" letters. He then described in detail how at last the case came for trial in the present court.

COMPLAINANT'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. W. E. Gilligan, the complainant, was then examined. In reply to Mr. Godinho,, he stated that he belonged to the Indian Civil Service and was now the Collector of Ratnagiri.

Mr. Godinho: Do you know the accused? —I know him as Harris.

Witness stated that in October and November 1926, the accused was occupying the Government District Bunglow at Bhusaval, and he became a tenant of the same about October 23.

Asked if there was any trouble between the Deputy Collector and the accused, witness replied in the negative and added that if there was any he would not have been allowed to stay there.

The complainant further stated that he was to go to Bhusaval on tour and the bungalow was booked for him. He occupied one room of the building for his office and resided at a place about 6 miles away. When he was using one room for his office, the accused was living in the same bungalow.

Mr. Godinho: How did he come to leave the place?—I had to make arrangements for 20 British officers and told the accused to go elsewhere.

The bungalow was however booked in his (tho cemplainant's) name. Witness further stated that Harris (accused) was under the misapprehension that he had told a lie.

Mr. Godinho: After that when did you hear about Harris?

LETTERS PRODUCED IN COURT.

Witness replying stated that he received a letter from the accused dated 3rd January 1927 and produced the same as an exhibit.

Accused: Should that not be read in Court, Your Worship.

Godinho: That is exactly what the accused wants. He wants to get as much publicity to the contents of the letter.

The complainant then addressing the Court said "That old gentleman (pointing to the accused) looks venerable but deserves no pity for the filthy letters he has written!

The complainant then read in Court the letter in question. The accused stated in the letter that as a result of the "cruel and heartless treatment" shown by the complainant he (accused) had suffered much. The letter further alleged that in consequence of his (accused's) presence in the bungalow, the complainant "could not carry on illicit connection with two Muslim women."

Proceeding the accused in his letter regarded the majority of British Officers in India as thoroughly bad class of people undermining England's hold of India, by their bribery, corruption, wine, women and by other horrible vices.

Thereafter witness stated, the accused sent him a registered post card addressed to him c/o of the Secretary, Home Department, Secretariat, Bombay on 9th May 1928. Witness produced the letter as exhibit and read out the contents.

In the postcard, the accused reminded the complainant of his (accused's) eviction from the bungalow in 1926 when he was "sick to death."

Accused reserved the cross-examination of complainant in reply to a question by the Magistrate.

PREPARED TO REBUT EVERY STATEMENT.

The accused further remarked that his defence would be purely documentary and that he was prepared to rebut every statement made by the complainant. He would prove that the whole procedure taken against him was illegal.

Magistrate to accused: If you want documents you must issue summonses against the parties?—But I am a prisoner.

Magistrate: You can write letters to them?—It is impossible. I will not get some documents without my presence at certain places.

ACCUSED'S COMPLAINT ABOUT TREATMENT IN JAIL.

Accused then told the Court that he was arrested in a French territory 94 days before and he was taken away in a motor car by five police officers, three of whom were C.I.D. officers. He complained to the Court that some of his applications sent from different jails had not been forwarded to the proper authorities and that he languished in prison with no help.

Mr Godinho: If the accused is released, he will break his bail again.

Accused: That is absolutely false.

Mr. Panthaky, Assistant Superintendent, Home Department, Secretariat, the next witness deposed to having received the registered card addressed to the complainant. He redirected the same to Mr. Gilligan, who was then at Dharwar.

ACCUSED PLEADS 'NOT GUILTY'

The accused then requested the Court to release him on bail so that he could get his documents and prove his innocence.

The Magistrate repiying stated that he would give all reasonable facilities to the accused and framed a charge of defamation to which the accused pleaded "not guilty."

When the case was again called after lunch, the Magistrate enquired accused whether he had anybody to furnish cash deposit for him. The accused said that Mr. B. G. Horniman would stand surety for him.

Mr. Godinho objected to bail being given unless Mr. Horniman deposited cash or it was ascertained that Mr. Horniman had a good bank balance.

Mr. Horniman stated that he knew the accused and that he would sign a bond, but he would not deposit any cash.

The Magistrate thereupon ordered the accused to be released on bail if he deposited Rs. 2 000 in cash and furnished surety for like amount.

The case was then adjourned.

Madras.—The Staff Election Board, Madras, declined to interview three candidates for Government appointments, on the ground, it is understood, that earlier they had approached the Chairman and some members of the Board with letters of recommendation.—Free Press.

Lahore.—Dr. Patel of Messrs. Patel and Sons, of Lahore, who recently prepared educational motion pictures to demonstrate the disastrous effects of cholera in India and the epidemic spreads in ivllages due to ignorance of the people, showed the film to a select gathering of Educationists, and journalists on Tuesday.—Free Press.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

NEW YORK.

JANUARY.

New York, Nov. 27.

Previous closing rate	17.35
To-day's opening rate	17.23
Difference	—.12
To-day's closing rate	17.24
Difference	—.11

EXPECTATIONS.

Broach A-M ..... Rs. 317

LIVERPOOL.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Nov. 27.

Previous closing rate	9.38
To-day's opening rate	9.31
Difference	—.07
To-day's closing rate	9.24
Difference	—.14

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 28, 1929

ARROGANT CLAIMS.

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A valuable but melancholy confirmation was available of the public suspicion in India that the higher Tchninovniks of the Railway Administrations are determined to remain hostile to the policy of Indianisation and to obstruct it steadily, in the replies of certain witnesses before the Royal Commission on Labour at its session on Tuesday. Lip-service is paid to Indianisation by official spokesmen when every year the Railway budget is discussed in the Assembly but so far very little real progress is made in affording Indians of requisite technical qualifications an opportunity to show how capable they are by allowing them to occupy higher posts, posts which require initiative and directive ability. It is no longer true that Indians with requisite qualifications are not easily available. An increasingly large number of Indian youth take the risk of going abroad for technical studies, return home well qualified and find that because of the crime of colour they are shut out from the higher posts in the technical services of their own country. There was a pathetic touch in the reply of Mr. C. W. A. Gidney, one of the representatives of the National Union of Railwaymen of India and Burma, to Colonel Gidney, when he asserted: "It was a sad reflection on the Government of the country that the sons of India should be sent to England so many thousands of miles away and trained there at enormous expense and sent back to this country for employment." And what do they find after return home? Far too often they are faced with the ignominious situation that they must accept posts which if held by Europeans are paid at higher rates and more often than not they are told that the higher posts are not for them.

Why? Mr. Burn the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, categorically replied, when asked by Mr. Joshi, why Indians were not occupying A grade selection posts, that "Europeans were appointed because they were found fitter than Indians." This is an arrogant claim and we are glad that Mr. Burn has roundly enunciated it, because it clears up the position. Whenever there is a question of occupying a position of responsibility, as far as possible Indians are debarred from holding it. Exceptions are always made, but only in order to be able to reply that there is no hard and fast rule debarring Indians. But the exceptions are so notoriously few as to convince the Indians that here is a case where the exception proves the rule that the Indian because of his race must be shut out. Mr. Burn told Mr. Joshi that on the G. I. P. out of 430 A grade guards only 4 were Indians. The vicious circle continues of debarring Indians from every opportunity of learning by experience how to do work in the higher grades of service and then callously telling them that they are not fit for such work.

Mr. Burn had the hardihood to tell the Commission that the G. I. P. were "subsidising some Indian schools" but that "provision had to be made for the education of European children as in their case there were not the same facilities as existed in the case of Indian children." The children of Indian railway servants doing duty at out-stations receive practically no education at all because the Administration shows no enthusiasm or responsibility for educating them but in the case of the favourite, privileged, highly salaried, petted few, the European staff, a number of facilities are afforded them to send their children to railway schools, exclusively for European children. To these schools liberal allowances are made from the public exchequer. We need only mention the notorious case of the Oakgrove School at Mussoorie for the education of the European and Anglo-Indian staff of the East Indian Railway, an institution on which lakhs have been already spent out of public funds. The same offensive racialism exists in the meagre amenities provided for Recreation Rooms for the Indian staff and the handsome equipment of Railway Institutes meant exclusively for the European and Anglo-Indian staff. As regards the training of Indians for railway service, there is the one solitary example of Chandaussi where a railway school of modest educational ambitions but already overweighted with a large European staff has been opened. It is high time that the Government of India revised the whole policy of Indianisation of railways and took up for immediate consideration the abolition of the notorious racialism prevalent in the railway services.

CHARACTERISTIC MISREPRESENTATION.

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The "Times of India" has seized the opportunity provided by Mr. Benn's reply in the Commons regarding Indian recruitment to the Air Force for a characteristic belittling of Indian aspirations and a gratuitous sermon. Mr. Wedgwood Benn stated that no Indian who had given the Air Force College at Cranwell his first choice had succeeded in qualifying in the two Army and Air Force examinations. The "Times of India", therefore, jumps to the conclusion that "the opening to Indian Youths of opportunities to train at Cranwell the Sandhurst of the Royal Air Force, has so far been a failure" and blames Indian politicians who "in order to ensure that Indian public service flying should be done by Indians and under Indian control so hedged round the conditions under which the air mail contracts should be given that it has been impossible to place a contract for any offshoot from the Imperial Air Mail Service to Karachi". The "Times of India", of course, conveniently ignores the formidable obstacles in the way of Indians passing out of Cranwell. In the first place there is no country in the world which gets recruits to its Air or other services trained in a foreign country, hundreds of miles away. Apart from this most important handicap, what facilities have the Government of India provided in India to enable Indians to secure the initial training? What Indian leaders have been demanding is not the costly "concession" of a few admissions in British institutions but the provision of up-to-date training facilities in the country itself which would make it unnecessary for Indian Youths to undergo the cost of getting training in a foreign country. The "Times of India's" excuse regarding the alleged impossibility of placing a contract for any offshoot from the Imperial Air Mail Service to Karachi is hypocriticial in the extreme. The difficulty exists not because, as the "Times" alleges, there is lack of enterprise on the part of Indians, but because, for reasons best known to themselves, the Government of India have refused to give facilities to Indian companies who are prepared to run Air Services from Karachi to any other part of India.

NO DICTATION.

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Foiled in its attempt to saddle a Medical Mussolini on India the General Medical Council of Great Britain has still some hope that a repetition of the threat that no recognition will be given to Indian medical degrees beyond the current period will induce the Central Legislature to change its mind. Sir Donald Macklister, in his presidential address to the British Medical Council on Tuesday, related that the India Office had communicated to that body the cancellation of the appointment owing to the adverse vote of the Legislature but that it would be asked "to revise its decision in January." Very obligingly the Executive of the British Medical Council condescends to wait until February next before putting into practice the threat of withdrawal of recognition. The reply of the Indian Legislature, supported by the Indian Universities and the independent medical profession, should be that it is not cowed down by this insolent threat and that it reiterates its opinion that no medical autocrat is wanted in this country. It should be the duty of an All-India Medical Council to determine medical standards and qualifications. If out of a spirit of petty vindictiveness the British Medical Council withdraws recognition to Indian medical degrees, India will know how to retaliate. No dictation must be India's motto in this matter.

A BRAHMIN SCIENTIFIC WORKER.

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(BY DR. C. L. D'AVOINE.)

Living modestly in Sadashiv Peth in Poona, Mr. N. B. Pavgee has published some remarkable little pamphlets on the scientific knowledge of the ancient Rishis. He was kind enough to send me one of his works: "The Vedic Fathers of Geology" which I read with great interest. Mr. Pavgee has done nothing less marvellous than to research the whole of the Vedantic literature in order to ascertain what knowledge of Geology his Aryan ancestors possessed. His industry and patience have been fully repaid. He has been able in this little work to put before the world the wonderful insight of the Rishis into the science of Geology. This was no easy task as it required a very patient research to gather all the information he required in the vast Vedantic literature. Mr. Pavgee believes, and I think quite rightly, that the Rishis knew a lot about Geology. Their keen observation and correct judgment must have been marvellous, anticipating as they did the modern discoveries in this science. According to Mr. Pavgee they knew that our Earth was once a globe of fire: this, it appears, is mentioned in clear language in the Vayu Purana. In the Agni Purana and Vishnu Furana the order of appearance of organic beings is correctly described. In the Taittirya Samhita it is mentioned that our earth, after passing through the fiery state, was covered by water. Still clearer description of the geological periods is given in the Taittirya Brahmanas. More than this the Rishis appeared to have known as the existence of man in the Tertiary period and Mr. Pavgee give cogent reasons that the Vedas istelf is of a very remote antiquity. Every statement he makes is supported by Sanskrit references and in what parts of the Vedas these can be verified. It is a learned little work which reflects great credit on the author. I am sure that his work on this subject will be read with interest by scientists in Europe and India.

THE CRICKET FEVER.

QUADRANGULAR TOURNAMENT.

(BY "SHORT SLIP.")

As the Quadrangular Tournament approaches, Bombay is swept by a furious epidemic. Nothing moves the placidity of Bombay as the premier sporting event of India. In London you have Poppy Day, New Year Eve, the Varsity Boat race, Epsom, the Test Matches. But in Bombay, you go on working and clogging and grabbing the whole year round—except in Quadrangular week.

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Tailors are busy with making the necessary apparel for their clients; clerks, business-men, odd-jobbers pounce upon every opportunity of making a little money either by betting or having a finger in the pie; the 'Soda-water-wallahs' and 'Pista-badams' consider it their red-letter-day: Garry-wallahs and school-boys shout themselves hoarse; grand-mothers die; offices are empty on account of illness; college rolls are never taken; briefless barristers rush up and down Waudby Road.

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And yet for all that, give me a cool, bright day; let the sun shine in crystal air; Jai and Naidu, or Duleep and Wazeer well set, let us have the tall and lithe Salaam for a bowler, Warden (alas, he is no more) of the rhythmic action or Mever or Tarrant, or let us see the guiles of S. M. Joshi; and yes—above all—let us have Campbell or Cullen at cover, Colah at long-off, Duleep at slip.....and a glass of honest beer and a pocket full of pistachios, and a couple of lads who know the game, and don't keep on worrying you whether slip is cover, or ask for your opinion on an l.b.w. decision and weary you with futile argument, and keep on nudging you until you almost wish to weep.

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I will first speak of the Parsis and for two good reasons. First, what a fine team-spirit they have, and secondly, leaving aside the Europeans—the dark horses of this year—they are the strongest team on paper, on form, and in the field.

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Gandhi, Colah, Vajifdar as batsmen; Vajifdar, Palsotia, Kalapesi, Nariman as bowlers; Pervi Mehta, Colah, Marshall as fielders; 'Bahadur' as wicket-keeper—and Mr. Anyone as Captain. What more do you want? and yes, if D. Havewalla gets going, some of the finest hitting ever seen in Bombay will be witnessed. I do hope he is not being dropped because he is raw or inexperienced or unorthodox. But anyway, the two "Medicine Men" of the Parsis know all about it more than any one else here or anywhere.

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A soft corner of my heart is reserved for the Muslims this year. The outsiders haven't come along and it seems, are sulking. Nevertheless the local lads are backed up by splendid 'guts' and a fine sense of sportsmanship, putting their shoulders to the wheel. The youngsters know their own limitations, but they are not going to be disheartened by many a doughty champion's refusal to don flannels. Asked to do their duty, they will probably reply simply and laconically even as a redoubtable Aligarh Captain is supposed to have said, "We shall fight." I don't like to pick out any one amongst the youngsters, they are all such triers and bricks. But my own favourite is Mohiuddin. Silent, fat, cheerful, a fighter; bowler, bat, slip. All luck to him and his likes. They have a stiff proposition to negotiate in the first round—but let them 'play up and play the game,' and fight to the bitter end as one man. Above all, let them remember, "It takes only 'one' ball to take the 'best' wicket." And that Cricket, like life, is a game of luck.

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Frankly I have not much confidence in the Hindu team. Some 'old fellers' are included merely on reputation. I like the fielding of Champak and the batting of Merchant; Jai, like Hammond, is restraining himself in batting, and has become just a huge run-getting machine. The old artistry is gone or rather going; defence, stolidity, and later ferocity, have taken place. We miss Duleep most. But what about their bowling and all-round fielding? Well, they may be strong team, but is there any cohesion, team-work, the winning temperament? For myself, inspite of the disparity in strength, I believe the first match will be a grim struggle. I refuse to believe that the Hindus will annihilate the Muslims even as a steam-roller crushes an egg. Let youth justify and assert itself.

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And now the Europeans. It is after all true that even that great cover, fine bat, and excellent captain, Cullen will not find a place in the team. I hope wiser counsels will prevail. To the Bombay audiences, Cullen at cover is one of the attractions of the year. They will have Meyer and Behrend and three or four County bats, and Stephenson. That's good enough, but, above all they are dogged fighters and if their fielding is up to mark, it seems that the championship may still be theirs.

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Somebody was wise enough the other day to suggest that communal cricket is bad for communal relations. Greater 'tosh' it is impossible to imagine. Just go and watch the Hindus and Muslims playing the first match and you will see for yourself. The fight is not between Hindu and Parsi or Christian and Muslim; but between those who play 'cricket' and those who do not. And may it remain so, ever.

RATIONALISM IN INDIA

(BY DR. C. L. D'AVOINE.)

From time to time, I think it is advisable to acquaint the readers of this journal who have taken an interest in the series of articles on "Science and Religion" which have appeared in these columns, of the interest they have created. Newspapers like the "Amrita Bazaar Patrika", and other leading Indian papers in Calcutta, Madras, and North India, have reproduced these articles in full. I have received a good number of letters from different parts of India expressing the appreciation of the writers at my humble efforts to give an idea of the tremendous effect of modern science on current religious beliefs. Nearer home, I have received many letters from Bombay City, Poona, and Bandra readers; they all express their satisfaction at these articles. I must note one exception. A Catholic from Girgaum (according to the post-mark), who has a great regard and concern for my soul, advises me to go to Messrs. Furtado and buy the books of a certain Father Owen. Even for this gratuitous advice the poor devil had not the courage to sign his name, thus depriving me of the pleasure of thanking him for his great concern at my hereafter destiny. I would have done so willingly though he hints that my destination is the infamous Hell of Catholic imagination. Now that some Christians from Bandra, East Indians mostly, have written to me in glowing appreciation, and their admission that they are in full agreement with Rationalistic views, I must apologize to Bandra for calling it medieval. I really took that view from "A Visit to Bombay", by Ben Digni, published in England, in which Bandra is described as one of the most benighted corners of the world as far as religion is concerned, and the East Indians the most childish Catholics in the world. This, of course, may be an exaggeration as there are East Indians who are Rationalists. Ben Digni, evidently, did not know that. I wish I could apologize in the same manner to Matharpakady. But I still have hopes that Light will penetrate even there. We are moving and there is no mistake about it. Our readers may be interested to know that my personality is still the object of attacks by the ultra-orthodox weeklies. Nothing rattles them so much as the honest opinion that they are blind believers and that their bigotry and senseless fear prevent them, absolutely prevent them, from hearing the other side of the question. It is their preconceived opinion that all those who do not believe like them are fools and idiots. One of these "weeklies" prides itself that it has knocked the "conceit" out of me. How? It does not say. This might have been the case if it had refuted the scientific arguments I stated. These brilliant M.A.'s, B.A.'s, LL.B.'s and the learned priests who write for these obscure weeklies, instead of refuting my arguments which is the matter that concerns, keep telling their readers that I am full of vanity, conceit, malice and, above all, I am very incompetent. No doubt, I do not claim to be learned. I only ask them to prove their assertions by refuting hollow what I have written. Prove that all I have written is false, and malicious. Prove it in the "Chronicle". I have put four questions; let them only reply to these. If they cannot, the best thing they can do is to leave my personality alone, and acknowledge their own incompetence and blind faith in a creed that rests on a wrong conception of the Universe, God, etc., as stated in my articles.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Einstein's Tribute To Mahatma

The millions of admirers of Mahatma Gandhi will be delighted with the warm tribute which Einstein, Germany's great scientist, the discoverer of "Relativity", recently paid to Gandhiji. A writer in "Unity", the well-known American weekly, describes a visit to Einstein in Berlin. He told his visitors that he was "a firm believer in democracy and against all despotism". He remarked: "I am interested in the movement for a free India and revere the ideals of Mr. Gandhi,—his humanity and his policy of non-violence; but I doubt the soundness of his economic views, especially his antagonism to machinery and his faith in the revival of hand-weaving." It is remarkable that even such a clear and highly gifted mind as Einstein cannot realise how under the peculiar economic and political conditions at present obtaining in India, Mahatma Gandhi has attempted to utilise the Charkha as a means of economic salvation for India's starving millions.

Bourbon Mentality.

To Tory journals possessed with a die-hard mentality the recent Viceregal announcement with its proposal for a Round Table Conference is the end of British supremacy in India. The "Saturday Review" cannot reconcile itself to the proposal at all. In bitter anguish it asks: "Is the Round Table Conference hitherto denied to the Indian extremists to be really conceded to them after all?" And it plaintively avers: "We hope not." Its objection is significant. It remarks: "A Round Table procedure implies that the participants are equally responsible" and it warns its readers that "there is no parity between Great Britain as sole trustee for India as a whole and the Native Princes as rulers of their territories on the one hand, and on the other the irresponsible Indian politicians who have clamoured for such an opportunity". It is no wonder that the Tory Press which is in tune with these sentiments should be conducting a rapid propaganda against "reconciling" the Indian Nationalists. It is in its eyes essential that the "wards" should never venture to dispute with the "sole trustee".

Diplomatic Move.

It is a very opportune diplomatic move on the part of the Nanking Government to address an appeal to the League of Nations and the various signatories to the Kellogg Pact to stop the Soviet invasion of Chinese territory and to reprimand it for "a deliberate violation of the Pact". So far the Chinese attitude in the Sino-Soviet quarrel has been to put the Soviet in the wrong box and with Japan's help and very intelligible anxiety to intercede, the Nanking Government evidently hopes that the quarrel may be amicably solved. Japan is materially interested in keeping Manchuria free from Soviet incursions and if at Geneva a strong protest is raised against the Soviet's action Japan's hands will be strengthened in making the Soviet understand clearly that further violations of peace will not be tolerated at Tokyo.

A Thought For The Day.

"When the emasculating influence of India's subjection is over, and she once more becomes free, and when, therefore, Indian men and women become able again to grow to the full height of their stature and proclaim to the world the mission which is to be theirs, then a great stream of moral and spiritual energy, long lost in view, will have returned to its channel, and East and West—white and dark and yellow and brown—will all have cause alike to rejoice."

—GOPAL KRISHNA GOKHALE.

The Difficulty.

Rustic (to neighbour across the field): "What do you think about this 'ere Evolution?"

Neighbour: It's a good idea—but can they enforce it?"

The World of Sport.

Cricket And Cricketers.

NAIDU AND PARDSHI—AN ANALYSIS OF THEIR PLAY.

(By ESJIAAREN.)

If there be any two cricketers in the Hindu camp to-day with identical methods and minds and with identical failings, they are Naidu and Pardeshi. Both of them are the followers of the school that believes in giving the bowling the longest handle whenever possible but, unfortunately, both of them at the beginning of their career are trying to follow methods which are not their stock-in-trade and pay the penalty for their ultra-caution. Out of the two, Pardeshi, of course has the greater misfortune to suffer as he has all along been placed at a wrong number namely, in the opening pair. But whenever he has resorted to bolder tactics he has often times succeeded, to wit, his brave inning against the Rest C. C. on Saturday last, when Jai had put him on the horns of a dilemma.

A MISUNDERSTOOD PLAYER.

Similar also is the case of the Indore captain. People who do not know his game wrongly accuse him of playing to the gallery whenever he begins in a hitting fashion. He is not playing to the gallery. he is only following the natural trend of his mind when Naidu begins with a glorious sixer or an elegant off-drive. But the pity of the whole thing is, that Naidu invariably falls into the mistake of playing against methods which never pays, as for instance, his cheap dismissal by Vajifdar last year off a ball which certainly was not Vajifdar's best. Both these players will do well to take a leaf from the book of Vajifdar himself, who, even though not a stylist never fails to do his best for his side oh all sorts of occasions. He believes in his method of meeting the opponents' attack, that is to send the ball as far away as he can and he always succeeds. Why should the Hindu pair, mentioned above risk their fortune as well as of their side by playing against their natural methods?

THE EUROPEAN ELEVEN

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TEAM SELECTED FOR QUADRANGULAR

The following team has been selected to represent the Presidency side against the Parsis in the second match of the Quadrangular Tournament.

PRESIDENCY TEAM.

A. L. Hosie (Capt.)
R. J. O. Meyer,
T. C. Longfield.
R. E. H. Hudson.
R. A. Hewetson.
E. L. Armitage.
H. E. Cadogan.
J. W. A. Stephenson.
K. Horton.
S. W. Behrend,
A. L. Spens.

RESERVES.

W. J. Cullen.
T. Parker.

Even the most sanguine amongst the European enthusiasts must admit that this is a team far below par. For the most part the players are practically unknown, and of the eleven only Hosie, Meyer, Stephenson and Behrend appear to be likely to attain the standard desired.

It was a surprise to see Cullen numbered amonst the reserves. As a fieldsman at coverpoint he is the best seen in the tournament for a long time, and though he has not had much luck with the bat this season, he is nevertheless a player with the big match temperament. It is difficult to believe that such a team would be at all likely to survive the preliminary match. However, the European side has a happy knack of rising to the occasion when least expected to, and if Hosie, Meyer and Behrend touch the real form, then anything might happen.

TENNIS IN CALCUTTA.

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South Club Tournament.

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PITT BEATEN IN FIRST GROUND

A huge crowd witnessed the opening day's tennis in the Invitation tournament organised by the South Club. The French visitors were present, but will play their first matches on the second day.

The following are the result of the first day's play:—

E. V. Bobb w. o. Y. Asano.
T. Balagopalam beat B. Mitter 7—5, 6—1.
L. S. Deane w. o. R. Chander.
T. Takko beat C. Ramaswamy 3—6, 6—1, 6—2.
D. R. Puri beat N. Lincoln 6—1, 7—5.
G. Dey w. o. Bishambhar Das.
Harish Chunder beat K. Bose 6—1, 7—5.
R. C. De w. o. Doctor Prakash.
Bachappa beat Col. Knowles 3—6, 7—5, 6—4.
D. Bojwani w. o. R. Jagmohun.
N. S. Iyer beat A. M. D. Pitt 6—1, 6—4.
Raghubir Dayal beat L. Brooke-Edwards 6—2, 6—4.
S. Desai beat A. C. Gupta 6—3, 6—1.
Sohan Lal beat M. Uede 3—6, 8—6, 6—1.
Ranbir Singh beat H. Brock 6—3, 7—5.
Ahad Hussein beat B. K. Ord 6—2, 6—2.
P. N. Gupta beat S. H. Mirza 6—3, 6—8, 6—4.
N. Gregory w. o. Jugal Kishore.
Doctor Andrae beat S. Yusoof 6—1, 6—3.
B. N. Kapoor beat S. J. Matthews 3—1, 6—3.

DOUBLES.

Capt. O'Callaghan and W. Michelmore beat S. Mayer and K. K. Bose 6—1, 6—3.
C. Ramaswamy and T. Balagopalam beat H. D. Cumberbatch and Packenham Walsh 6—3, 6—1.
Bharpur Singh and Narsing Das w. o. Gupta and Mitra.
S. Suri and R. Iyer w. o. R. Chunder and partner.
Rachappa and F. C. Kidd beat G. Perkins and S. Nakaya 3—6, 6—4.

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SPORTING GOSSIP FROM ALL QUARTERS.

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Lady Owner's Success In Racing.

As a result of the success of Double Life in the Cambridgeshire Handicap, Lady Zia Wernher is likely to take a greater interest in the racing game. Her smart Filly won the Duke of York Handicap at Kempton at capped this fine performance by a really, deserving victory in the Autumn Handicap.

DOUBLE LIFE COST her owner only 600 guineas. As a two year old she won 2 races and during the season now just ended was first past the judge on four occasions.

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CLASSIC TWO YEAR OLD.

Among the most promising two year old coets who raced in England this year are:—

PRESS GANG and CHALLENGER. Both are trained by Fred Darling the Beekhampton trainer.

BLENHEIM and DIOLITE have also showed good form, which points to their bright chances in the big races for three year old's Blentein will probably wind up the winter favourite for the Derby as Press Gang is not engaged.

Fillies whose chances are already being discussed in connection with the classics are FAIR ISLE, QUARRAT-AT-AM, LADY ABBESS and SCOTFORD.

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RUN-GETTING AUSTRALIAN BATSMAN.

A. Allsopp, the New South Wales cricketer is likely to attract the attention of the Australian Selection Committee when that August body draws up a team for the next European tour.

He has shown consistent form with the bat and in recent matches has given an admirable exhibition of stroke play, timing and footwork. Allsopp will probably take the field in Sheffield Shield Cricket in which the Australian states participate. He is said to be a very promising wicket keeper.

An Exchange message states that Mickey Walker fighting at the Middle Weight limit defeated Alec Hudkins very easily under championships conditions at Los Angeles. However, Walker, his manager Jack Kearns and Hudkins are reported to have been suspended by the New York Boxing Commission who recently declared the middle weight title vacant.

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TOM HEENEY FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

The New Zealand heavy weight contemplates settling down in South Africa with his wife. It will be recalled that he fought Gene Tunney for the heavy weight crown two years ago. He is to appear in a benefit performance in New York for Charles Harvey, a famous manager now bedridden.

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A PROSPECTIVE OPPONENT FOR CARNERA.

Should Primo Carnera make the trip to America it is more than likely that he will be matched against George Godfrey, the American negro, who is reported to be tigger, than Harvy Wills and a more terrific puncker. He has won most of his FIGHTS BY the K. O. route.

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Major J. S. Costauld's L. Y. O. CYCLONIC has finished his racing career and will be retired to Heath Stud Farm, Newmarket. This useful son of Hurry On has done extraordinarily well in the jacket of the Silk Magnate and his absence from the Jockey Club Cup saved the way for an easy success for Fairway.

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The Champion Irish z. y. o. BALLY FERIS is own by Major Dixon, owner and breeder, is to be raced in England next year. He will be in the care of Sam Darling, the Newmarket trainer.

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Jack Anthony, the famous steeplechase ex-jockey has started the Hunt Racing Season promisingly. He saddled SANDRO the winner of a hurdle race at Wolverhampton recently.

100 Mile Cycle Race.

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Sunday last (6 a.m.) saw at "Three Lamps," Worli, the beginning of the 100 mile cycle competition organised by the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League, Bombay. Of the 21 persons that participated in this competition Johanbax Battivala and Phiroze Contractor were the only persons reported to have been victims to the puncture trouble.

More than 200 persons who had gathered near the winning post overwhelmed the congering hero (Jolly K. Shroff) with cheers and shouts of joy. The following competitors qualified themselves for the prizes by completing the distance within 7 hours 45 minutes which was the time limit fixed:—

1. Jolly K. Shroff 6 hrs. 34 mts. 15secs. 2. Jal. H. Pochkhanavala, 6 hrs. 35 mts. 9secs: 3. Minoo J. Master, 6 hrs. 44mts. 21secs; 4. Phiroze M. Dhondy, 6 hrs. 40mts. 52secs. 5. Minocher S. Engineer, 7 hrs. 13 mts. 7secs.; 6. Shiavax S. Driver, 7 hrs. 30 mts. 20secs.; 7. Dhan J. Wadia, 7 hrs. 30 mts. 38secs.

Hanuman Vyayamshala Bhoiwada.

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The opening ceremony of the Shree Hanuman Vyayamshala at Bholwada, Parel, took place on the 23rd inst. under the presidentship of Mr. Sayyaji Laxman Silam, when over 2,000 persons assembled. The Vyayamshala is founded by Mr. D. G. Patil, Manager, the Pralhad Mills, Bombay with a view to impart physical education on scientific lines, and of all different systems instead of following any particular hackneyed method of any particular "ustad" (gymnastic teacher) as is done in several institutions in Bombay and elsewhere.

After several speeches were delivered the President congratulated the founder for starting the institution on improved lines and explained the importance of physical culture in private as well as national life. He appealed to the audience to utilise their spare time and energy in such institutions.

COURSE AND TRAINING NEWS.

The Latest Gallops.

(By "PILOT.")

CHABOOTRA (Townsend) demonstrated that he is hardly ready when given a seven furlongs gallop on the race track with a stable mate.

MELESIGENES (Barnett) with ACUMEN (McQuade) and WRIGLEY'S GUM (Bullock) covered an easy seven furlongs on the Turf. ACUMEN moved particularly well. There is room for improvement in WRIGLEY'S GUM.

LIPSTOWN (Bowley) asserted his superiority over KISHORE (R. Boy) in a strong gallop over a mile. This gelding is in great form.

KNIGHT'S CROSS (Bowley) accompanied L.S.D. (Howell) in a dash over six furlongs from the "ten" to the "four." L.S.D. was better and should come on nicely with a race or two.

ROMAN ROUE (Brace) and THREE STAR II (Donnelly) were sent a fast seven furlongs from "eight" to "one." Both required more work.

EASTERN ESSEX (R. Boy) cantered six furlongs in free and easy style. Looks quite well.

FRATER (Barnett) and THAXTED (Meherji) traversed an easy seven furlongs. Both are fit particularly the former.

STARBOARD (R. Boy) was restricted to cantering exercise over seven furlongs. Appears fit.

HIGHNESS (Bullock) had PANDORA'S BOX (McQuade) on the stretch when the pair were galloped over a brisk mile on the race track.

BUSHY PARK (late Marlo) (Marrable) went better than SUN ARCH (Thompson) in a seven furlongs run at three-quarters speed.

AMSEL (Hardinge) covered a mile at half pace. This filly looks fit and well.

ARCH KNIGHT (Black) in the company of TYNAGH (Bowley) raced over nine furlongs at three-quarter pace. Both shaped well and are in forward condition.

GALLANT GAEL (Donnelly) was much too good for a stable mate in a brisk gallop over six furlongs from "nine" to "three."

Ruiz sent BRAY PRINCE (Stokes) and LOOSE MOMENTS (R. Boy) to cover six furlongs at half pace. A fit pair.

INDIAN STAR (R. Boy) gave all round satisfaction when given cantering exercise with a stable companion over a mile.

CARDINAL (Obaid) with AHNAF (R. Boy) cantered over a mile. The former is well on the up-grade.

SARKA (Behsman) negotiated a brisk mile in attractive style. The mare must win again.

SAFETY (Stokes) was subjected to a strong mile gallop. A stable mate joined him over the concluding five furlongs.

SHEEMA (Obaid) gave an impressive display when sent over a rousing mile gallop.

KADIR HAJAZ (Barnett) had the assistance of AMAR (Meherji) in a ten furlongs spin at half pace. The former is in great form.

THE GIRL FRIEND (Donnelly) travelled a mile and a quarter at a good pace. The mare is fit.

FRIDAY (R. Boy) had the measure of O'BRIEN (McQuade) in a mile spin at top speed.

RARITY (Clarke) and MOOFIT (R. Boy) covered ten furlongs together. Both are well particularly the former.

ADWAN (Marrable) was unimpressive in a mile and a quarter gallop.

FAKRI PASHA (Barnett) strode out free and well in a seven furlongs gallop with a stable mate.

AKRAM (R. Boy) galloped seven furlongs in pleasing style. Looks very well.

BUCKNELL (Black) was exercised over ten furlongs at a good speed. Fit.

KANTAKA (Bowley) moved pleasingly in the company, of a stable mate over five furlongs.

LE TOUQUET (Brace) showed up favourably in the course of a brisk seven furlongs run from "nine" to "two."

VITA (Black) shaped better than RAZA KHAN (Khalil) when the pair contested a sharp seven furlongs.

The following also worked very well:—JURWA, SUNNY DAY and SA'EE.

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In conjunction with the British India General Insurance Co., Ltd.

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(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
(b) Such holder shall, prior to the accident, have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided.
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(d) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
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Available from 6 a. m. Nov. 28th to 6 a. m. Nov. 29th 1929.

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CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
(b) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.
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Subscribers only to the Sunday Edition of *The Bombay Chronicle* will be entitled to all the Benefits of the Scheme of Railway and General Accidents Insurance only during the period of 24 hours from 6 a. m. every Sunday to 6 a. m. every Monday.

BUST OF LOK. TILAK

BY

V. V. WAGH

SCULPTOR

21, Chowpaty Sea Face.

BOMBAY 7

Lok. Tilak gave special sittings to Mr. Wagh in the interest of the public. He was so pleased with this bust that he ordered a marble bust for his sons.

The Poona City Municipality invited models from all sculptors and having selected this bust as the best likeness, placed with Mr. Wagh the order for the life size marble statue of Lok. Tilak to be seen in the Reay Market, Poona.

About the statue, Lokmanya's son the late Mr. S. B. Tilak writes: "The figure is superb, imposing and truly life-like and is an ideal personification of the indomitable spirit of the late Lokmanya."

Pandit Malaviya:—
"I admire the extremely good likeness which Mr. Wagh has reproduced in the statue of the late Lok. Tilak."

Dr. Annie Beasant:—
"Mr. Wagh's bust of Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak is an admirable and vivid likeness."

The statue of Lok. Tilak erected in Nagpur was executed by Mr. Wagh.

Busts and Statues executed to order.

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(Established December, 1911).

		Rs.
Authorised Capital	...	3,50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	...	1,68,13,200
Reserve Fund	...	75,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	...	1,68,13,200
		4,11,26,400
As on 30th June 1929.		
Total Assets	...	16,35,00,000
LESS—Total Deposits and Other Liabilities	...	13,81,00,000
SURPLUS	...	2,54,00,000
ADD—Reserve Liability of Shareholders	...	1,68,13,200
TOTAL SURPLUS	...	4,22,13,200

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MENACING SITUATION AHEAD.

—:o:—

MUSLIMS MUST ORGANISE THEMSELVES.

Mr. Fazal Rahimtoolah's Appeal.

BOMBAY, Nov. 27.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, M.L.A., Bombay, has issued the following statement to press:—

Politically-minded India has given expression to its views on the announcement of His Excellency the Viceroy. If there is concensus of opinion on any one point it is that India stands to gain by the Round Table Conference only in the event of unity amongst the various parties and interests which will be represented at the Conference. At this psychological moment it is the duty of every well-wisher of his Motherland to approach the problem with a wide vision and farsighted statesmanship in achieving unity and united action. If the prevailing distrust and disunity is carried to the Conference it will have the effect of retarding rather than expediting the attainment of Dominion Status for India.

ORGANISE AND UNITE.

In order to ensure real unity each of the different sections of population must organise itself to meet others on a footing of equality and thresh out in all sincerity, the ways and means of attaining united action. The supporters of the Nehru Report which has received the blessing of the Indian National Congress are fully organised. They have already met at Delhi and at Allahabad and in demanding preponderating representation at the Round Table Conference appear determined to force the Nehru Constitution on India. Their idea seems to be that by the strength of their preponderant representation at the Conference, they will succeed in forcing the hands of the British Cabinet to ignore all the other parties and interests which will be represented on a small scale if their demand is complied with.

MENACING SITUATION.

The present situation is full of menace to the legitimate rights not only of the Mussalmans of India but also of other interests vitally concerned in the future constitution of their common Motherland and it is essential that each interest should effectively organise itself. An attempt will no doubt be made to bring them together at a Conference in India prior to the representatives' departure for London to secure united action. It is therefore fore urgently necessary that each interest should be amply prepared to take part in these deliberations and ensure that it will have free and full scope of development according to its own genius, traditions and culture.

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS.

I would, therefore, appeal to the Mussalmans of India to lose no no time in strengthening the All-India Muslim Conference which commands the support of a vast majority of their community so that it can make its voice effectively heard throughout the country. By propaganda and publicity they must try to ensure that the Muslims shall have adequate and effective representation on the Conference and the representative selected for the Round Table Conference shall be men who command the complete confidence of the Muslim community. No effort should be spared to bring to the notice of the authorities who the real representatives of the Mussalmans are and it is these men alone who should represent the community at the Conference in London.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

The All-India Muslim Conference has decided to hold its session in Lahore during Christmas. The chief work of this Conference to my mind is, firstly, to decide who should represent the Muslims of India at the Conference, and, secondly, to give expression to their views on the Report of the Simon Commission and the Indian Central Committee. Having regard to the fact that the Simon Report is expected to be published early in February next, it is desirable to consider whether the better course will not to be hold the session at Delhi at the end of February and in the meantime to concentrate all their efforts on organising the community for safeguarding Muslim rights and interests.—A. P.

BHUSAWAL BOMB CASE.

—:o:—

Motor Driver In Witness-Box.

ACCUSED JAIGOPAL ILL.

JALGAON, Nov. 25.
(By Mail).

Further hearing was resumed to-day of the Bhusawal Bomb case before Mr. S. A. Ghatge, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, First Class, Jalgaon. Four witnesses were examined. Jaigopal being ill could not attend the Court.

The first witness, Ramanand, a motor driver of Jhansi, stated that some days before the 'Holi' festival, he drove one Hari Shanker and others who had hired his car from his master to a distance of about 22 or 23 miles away from Jhansi on the Lalitpur Road. He stopped his car as he was thirsty and the inmates of the car who expressed a desire to have a view of the scenery went out from there carrying with them a leather case. After some time, he heard the report of a gun. Later Hari Shanker came to him and enquired whether he had heard any noise. The witness answered in the affirmative. He then drove all of them back to Jhansi. He identified Sadashiv as one of the occupants of the car.

WHAT POLICE PAID HIM.

Cross-examined by Mr. Patankar, witness said that he had spoken to nobody about the incident till he was called to the Police 'chowky'. He knew from the police that Hari Shanker was really Chandra Shekar. Witness also stated that while he was accompanying the police in search of that person he received Rs. 60 per month for three months as his pay.

Siraj-uddin, a blacksmith, the second witness, deposed that he prepared 24 "Purjas" (iron implements) and handed them to Kisherilal and Sukdev. He prepared only the clocks for them and further cross-cuttings and holes were prepared by one Gulam Rasool. Mr. Patankar did not cross-examine the witness, stating that he was unable to do so till Kisherilal was produced in Court.

Gulam Rasool, the third witness, stated that he made the cross-cuttings and the holes on the iron implements at the request of Sukdev who was accompanied by Kisherilal. He also was not cross-examined.

The last witness to be examined was Mr. Sadri, Deputy Superintendent of Railway Police, Poona. He was examined and cross-examined at length.—A. P.

LAHORE BOMB CASE.

—:o:—

Approver Continues His Story.

LAHORE, Nov. 26.

Continuing his statement, the approver Hansraj Vohra stated before the Special Magistrate that by murdering Mr. Scott his party expected to gain public sympathy and to terrorise the Government. Witness was told at the Mozang house that Panditji, Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Jaigopal would execute Mr. Scott's murder on the evening of December 17. Witness learnt that Saunders and Chanan Singh had been murdered. Witness did not consider it a serious mistake that Saunders should have been murdered instead of Mr. Scott as Saunders was also a culprit in their eyes. The same night witness was arrested and his house searched. Witness remained in police custody and did not disclose anything relating to Saunders' murder. In the beginning of March 1929 witness was anxious to see Bhagat Singh.

GENESIS OF THE BOMB OUTRAGE.

One day witness went to a house in Gwalmandi were he saw Bhagat Singh with some shells. Bhagat Singh explained to witness how bombs were prepared for action. Some day after the bomb outrage in the Assembly, Sukhdev met witness and informed him that at a meeting in Delhi it had been decided that Bhagat Singh and Dutt should throw a bomb in the Assembly in order to protest against the Public Safety Bill and offer themselves to the police and expound the revolutionary creed in a statement. Witness was also told that the bombs had been intentionally kept so that none might be harmed.

On 20th December, witness added Bhagatsingh and M. went to Agra. Sukhdev with his mother and sister went to Mathura. This was done in order to avoid police scrutiny. Reverting to his meeting with Sukhdev after the Assembly outrage, witness said that Sukhdev with others was arrested in Kashmir Buildings four or five days after the occurrence.

Witness was introduced to Desraj at Tilak Schopl Liberary by Sukhdev who said Desraj was a member of the party but witness had no connection with Desraj. Witness also saw Prem Datta in Kishorilal's room in Guru Datta Bhavan. Witness was told that Prem Datta belonged to the party. Bhagat Singh had told witness once that Bhagavaticharan was the first man whom Jaichand and picked up as the chief organiser and that Jaichand's house were centred round him. Bhagavaticharan was given up later because suspicions arose against him.

Witness identified some exhibits.—A. P.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

(By P. S. Donde.)

No one may be able to say in advance what is the most important link in a Capital And Labour, but if one link were weaker than the rest no one would be in doubt which link most needed strengthening. If some one improves that link, his work is more useful or productive than that of anyone who improves or strengthens one of the stronger links. All the productive work of the world is like that. It consists in strengthening weak links of mending things that need mending.

Which is the more important element in production, Labour or Capital? No one can say. There are some situations, however, where it is more important to get additional labourers than to get additional capital. There are other situations in which the opposite is true. If a farmer lacked teams, tools or other equipment for his own labour and two men came along and offered to help him, one by furnishing enough equipment to make the farmer's own labour productive, and the other by giving the work of his hands, the farmer would naturally accept the offer of equipment rather than the offer of labour. He would know what to do with the team and the tools, for he could use them himself. He would not know what to do with the labour of an extra man, since he had not enough equipment even for his own labour. If all the farmers in the neighbourhood were in the same situation that is, having not enough capital to equip their own labour the market for farm labour in that community would be poor, but the market for capital would be good.

If, on the other hand, the farmer had more teams and tools and other equipment than he could use himself, and the same two men came along and made the same offers, he would then accept, not the offer of additional teams, tools and equipment, but the offer of the additional labourer. He would be willing to hire more labour, but not willing to buy or hire any more equipment If all the other farmer were in the same situation, every one of the would want some extra help, but no one of them would want any extra capital. The market for labour would then be good, the market for capital, poor.

These contrasted conditions really exist in different parts of the world. In many old countries, especiaaly where capital is still in a primitive state, there is not enough capital properly to equip all the labourers. Such a country needs more capital and needs it intensely, but it does not need more labour. So long as that condition prevails labour will be poorly paid and capital will command high rates of interest. Many industries need more labourers and need them keenly. So long as that condition prevails labour will be increasingly well paid and will continue to be better off than labour in lands that have not encouraged the accumulation of capital.

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.

During the month of October last the Society employed in all 49 Agents, of these, 5 were on sick leave, 4 were employed for office and hospital work and 2 were working at Bandra. The 39 Agents employed for out-door work succeeded in prosecuting 1743 individuals during the month.

In 1,531 cases the accused were fined more or less: in 134 cases the accused were fined and their animals, viz. 134 were ordered to be sent to the Hospital by the Magistrates: an in 62 cases the accused were acquitted.

In 32 cases convictions were obtained against bullock cart drivers for overloading their carts. Also 30 loaders were prosecuted of whom, 29 were fined in the aggregate Rs. 193/-. 1 loader was acquitted. In 11 cases convictions were obtained against drivers of horses and bullocks for perpetrating gross cruelty on their animals. In 18 cases owners of horses and bullocks were fined for allowing their unfit animals to be used for labour.

410 animals were treated as out-patients gratis by the Society's Veterinary Inspectors at the Society's dispensaries at different courts. These include cases brought by the Police.

Bellary. Sir Mahomed Usman, Home Member has opened Wellesley Sanatorium, intended for prisoners suffering from tuberculosis. It has been erected at a cost of about two and a half lakhs of rupees and is equipped on uptodate lines, having accommodation for 160 prisoners.—A. P.

COL. NEEDHAM'S APPOINTMENT.

—:o:—

CANCELLED OWING TO ASSEMBLY'S DECISION.

Attitude Of General Medical Council.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Sir Donald Macalister, in his presidential address to the General Medical Council, said that in consequence of a letter he had addressed to the Secretary of State for India, on June 12th, on behalf of the Council, Colonel Needham was temporarily appointed Commissioner of Medical Qualifications in India. Col. Netdham had been arranged for India from November 1st; but the India Office on October 15th informed the Council that the appointment had been cancelled owing to the action of the Legislative Assembly and the latter should be asked to reverse its decision in January.

Sir D. Macalister added that the Executive Committee instructed him yesterday to inform the India Office that the final decision as regards recognition of Indian Medical degrees must be postponed until the Committee's meeting in February. He said that the Committee would be deprived, by the action taken in India of the necessary guarantees for proficiency on the basis of which alone it would be in a position to extend such recognition beyond the current period.—Reuter.

SUIT AGAINST PANDIT VISHNU DIGAMBAR.

—:o:—

Student's Loan To Music Teacher.

Before Justice Sir Norman Kemp at the High Court, came up the suit filed by Ramchandra Mahadeo Bakre to claim Rs. 8,615 from Pandit Vishnu Digambar, the founder of the Gandharva Mahavidyalya (Academy of Indian music), Bombay.

Mr. Tandolkar, intructed by Messrs. Sumant and Co., appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. J. H. Vakil intructed by Messrs. Thette and Co., for the defendant.

The plaintiff's case was that by a verbal agreement dated 16th December 1927, he agreed to advance to the defendant such sums as he may require from time to time. Accordingly, the plaintiff made several payments, and in October 1927, on the accounts being adjusted Rs. 7472 was admitted to be due by the defendant. Subsequently, some further payments were made and on 31st May 1929 the aggregate amount found due and payable by the defendant was Rs. 8615. The defendant had failed to pay the amount in spite of repeated demands of the plaintiff.

DEFENDANT CONTESTS CLAIM.

The claim was contested by the defendant. He stated that the plaintiff was one of the students in his (defendant's) Gandharva Mahavidyalya Institute (Academy of Indian Music, and as such there were some transactions between the plaintiff and the defendant which were in the nature of short hand loans paid by one to the other, without any interest. In respect of these dealings, nothing is due by one party to the other. The defendant had failed to supply the plaintff with a statement of the alleged dealings.

His Lordship reserved judgment.

REMARKABLE SHOW AT OPERA HOUSE.

—:o:—

DANCES AND SONGS BY SMALLEST PEOPLE ON EARTH.

Next week at the Opera House, Bombay, a unique show will be presented by Chefalo, the famous Italian illusionist and magician, who has arrived with his remarkable company which includes a boy-giant and fourteen midgets—called the Magda Palermo Midgets who are the smallest human creatures in the world.

The midgets are not dwarfs in the ordinary sense, but are miniature fully developed adults, both men and women, with ages ranging from 21 to 45. Both extremes of size are represented in Chefalo's company, the youngest midget, Alec, being only 30 inches in height; while the boy giant Lieo, a youngster of 18 years with a stature of 7 feet is claimed to be the tallest man on earth.

The troupe who have been specially trained for the show by Chefalo at great expense, will present an excellent repertoire of Russian ballet, acrobatic dancing and musical comedy and other humorous turns in which these tiny people display admirable talent and artistic sense.

The programme will also include some amazing performances by Chefalo whose conjuring and illusion tricks have baffled audiences in Europe and America. He also claims to have the power of making mysterious escapes from a closely packed case.

The Bombay public can confidently expect to see an instructive entertainment of an unusual type from Chefalo's company which has just completed a successful tour of Paris, Vienna, Rome and other centres on the Continent and is now giving a short season in Bombay.

Your Sentry by day and night

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White or Black Radium Dials either Model Rs.2 Extra.

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BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

MR. M. N. DE VINDICATED.

—:o:—

Corporation Appoints Him Special Officer.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

"Mr. Hessling's allegations are absolutely incorrect, uncalled for, unfair and unwarranted. If the appointment of Mr. N. N. De could be characterised by Mr. Hessling as a grave public scandal, then the presence of Councillors like Mr. Hessling in the Corporation constitutes a grave public menace," remarked Mr. S. K. Basu, a Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation at a meeting of that body, while proposing the appointment of Mr. De as the Special Officer in the Drainage Department.

Mr. Basu continued: "We owe it to our officer to stand by them when unwarranted onslaughts are made behind their back by persons on the floor of the House under cover of special privileges. I am not surprised that these diminutive Sydenhams and Birkenheads should betray signs of nervousness at the prospects of Indianisation of the higher posts of the Corporation.

MR. HESSLING PERSISTS.

Lively scenes marked the proceedings when most of the Councillors heckled Mr. Hessling demanding the withdrawal of the unfounded allegations. Mr. Hessling persisted in the attitude taken by him saying: "Nothing in Mr. De's reply disproves what I said.

Winding up the debate Alderman Mr. Sarat Bose remarked that looking at Mr. Hessling's conduct on the last two occasions, it appeared that the same was prompted by malice against one who did not belong to his own race and nationality.

The original resolution appointing Mr. De, as the Special Drainage Officer on a salary of Rs. 2,500 for a period of one year was carried.—Free Press.

—:o:—

Rugby.—High Commissioner for Newfoundland has received telegram from Newfoundland Colonial Secretary stating that tidal wave which followed earthquake shock on November 18 caused much damage to life and property in section of Burin Peninsula from Lamalin to Burin. 22 lives were lost.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—In a leading article on the Austrian situation "The Times" on Tuesday, commented favourably on judicious blend of firmness and tact whereby the Austrian Chancellor Schober has persuaded both Heinwehr and Socialist leaders to show more conciliatory spirit in party negotiations for the reform of the constitution.—B. O. W.

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Indian States And Future Constitution.

"PRESERVATION OF EXISTING AND REGAINING OF LOST RIGHTS."

PATIALA EXPLAINS THE PRINCES' CLAIMS.

The following is a fuller report of the spech delivered by the Maharaja of Patiala at the Rajendra Gymkhana Club on the occasion of his birthday celebration.

Speaking of the Viceroy's recent announcement the Maharaja said:—

I could have anticipated myself in this and done so much earlier through the different vehicles of communication open to me, but I preferred to wait in order to give deep thought to that remarkable utterance. I realise that what I say would probably be read as coming from one who combines in himself a triple capacity as the ruler of Patiala, the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes and as a true friend of the British Government. These various capacities are in no sense exclusive. On the contrary, they overlap and are intimately related with each other.

A "STATESMANLIKE" PRONOUNCEMENT.

In each and all of those capacities I welcome His Excellency's pronouncement as timely and statesmanlike. Even as far as it goes —and it could not very well have gone further—it announces a step the essential first step, towards the ultimate solution of India's pressing constitutional problem. I say it without hesitation and without fear of contradiction that our mother country owes to Lord Irwin a deep debt for securing that there shall be a round table conference between His Majesty's Government in England and all the different Indian interests. Our sense of gratitude to him is infinitely deepened when we realise, as we all should duly realise the steadfastness of purpose, the sincerity of conviction and the persuasive advocacy which His Excellency must have felt called upon to demonstrate in the present condition of party politics in England to enable himself to make such an announcement, and I would express the fervent hope that nothing further would occur to mar the very favourable effect which this pronouncement has already had in this country.

"A FAVOURABLE OPPORTUNITY."

Speaking as a patriotic Indian, I also venture to say that Lord Irwin has created a favourabe opportunity for the early honourable realisation of India's legitimate political aspirations through the only effective and the surest means of friendl negotiations From the point of view of my ownself as a ruler and of the Princes generally I feel myself warranted in affirming that by ensuring the association of the Princes of India with the indispensable negotiations promised, he has done much to put heart into a body which while remaining staunch to the British connection has not felt itself the gainer for its unflagging fidelity. In British India opinion on this point could not be without exception united. There was bound to be some variety of view, some difference of opinion.

It is no wonder that some people should have scented danger in our association, but I think I am correctly representing the public mind when I say that the phrase "neither can afford to ignore the other" embodies the mutual feelings of British India and the States. To those who feel justified in distrusting our association I would merely say that the Princes were never willing, and if it were possible they are less so to-day, to submit to being employed as tools or lovers to retard the progress towards the destined goal of their brethren outside their own territories.

MEANING OF 'DOMINION STATUS."

British India is asking for Dominion Status. I speak with due diffidence, but so far as I understand the matter, that phrase has not always carried the same rigidly defined connotation. It meant one thing before the Great War, it means something else to-day. Things evolve in the passage of time. They have to, they must be allowed to.

Within the orbit of the British Empire there are to-day various Dominions, each of which has a status of its own vis-a-vis the world and the Empire. India will have to have her own constitution. The Viceroy has ensured that India's constitutional problem will be solved in a dignified manner and let us hope to the satisfaction of all parties concerned and thus all such untoward developments would be averted, as might have created insurmountable barriers between British India and Indian India and may have resulted in widespread and avoidable human suffering.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

I most earnestly trust that such a great opportunity will not be missed for the sake of mere sentiment, party gain or personal prestige. The higher interest of the Motherland. I have no doubt, would be permitted to transcend all such ephemeral considerations. At the same time it is obvious that the maximum advantage can be derived from this unique opportunity only if we compose all our differences and go to the conference truly united in heart and mind.

STATES' REPRESENTATION AT CONFERENCE.

I am sure it is a great satisfaction to my brother Princes as it is to me, to find that there is to be representation of the States at the Round Table Conference.

The question arises what should be the position of the States in the constitution that will come into being within the next year or two and the form it may assume at a later date. I have tried to answer this question to myself and, I find that my thought is being expressed by Kipling's well-known verse.

"Daughter am I in my mother's house
But mistress in my own."

This has been the insistent claim of the present generation of Indian Princes. It must be, it will be, the claim of the States vis-a-vis any Government of India.

If it were necessary to make the position of myself and my brother Princes still clearer, I would recall the famous resolution of the Imperial Conference of 1926, which read:—"Their position and mutual relation may be readily defined. They are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

ELIMINATE EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

If you want to get an approximate notion of the attitude of the States, all you have to do is to adopt this resolution in the light of the history of the British connection with the States which is enshrined in the subsisting treaties. Eliminate external affairs, slightly qualify equality of status with due regard to factors that cannot be ignored, substitute for the British Commonwealth of Nations the Federal States of India, and you have in a nutshell what is more or less in the mind of the States.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

This brings me to the question of Federation. This device has been suggested as the likeliest and the best solution of the Indian problem by many thinkers and endorsed as such by many political leaders in British India. They all have, however, insisted that over such a federation should be superimposed a strong Central Government. It should be obvious that if the States are expected to consent to federation, they cannot very well be left entirely outside that strong Central Government, whatever form their inclusion might take, and whatever form may be devised it can only be introduced with their free and willing consent.

I feel that these observations are neither untimely nor inappropriate. With His Excellency the Viceroy's pronouncement was published the correspondence between the Right Hon. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister and the Right Hon. Sir John Simon, the Chairman of the Simon Commission.

EFFECT ON STATES' INTERESTS.

From this correspondence it is apparent that, although the original terms of Sir John Simon's Commission strictly confined their investigation and their recommendations to British India he has now enabled himself to formulate proposals which must directly affect the States and may radically affect their interests.

This may turn out to a piece of good fortune for the States from their own point of view. It may easily be otherwise. Therefore, it needs to be said plainly and without flinching that it is possible that the cause of the States may go by default.

Sir John and his colleagues who did not themselves investigate the problem of the States will only have before them to go upon, (a) the evidence of British Indian witnesses on the Indian constitutional problem in which the States figure as a factor and are dealt with from the British Indian point of view, and (b) the report of the Butler Committee.

PREPARATION FOR CONFERENCE.

This immposes upon us the necessity not merely of offering our observations upon every aspect of the Butler Committee's report, but of ventiating, if we get time, for the necessary preparation, before the Round Table Conference of our views on the place of the States in any future constitution of India to which His Majesty's Government may be led to give their imprimatur.

I trust that my quotation of Kipling's verse and my reference to the resolution of the Imperial Conference will indicate the mind of the States in this behalf and that the indication wil be of some use to Sir John Simon. But even so it is necessary to state that the report of the Simon Commission will probably issue before the Chamber meets in February, and that their recommendations will have been formulated without the Princes having had an opportunity either to discuss with the Commission question bearing on their own position or the evidence that was tendered before that Commission.

AT THE PARTING OF WAYS.

Without anything that I have said it must be apparent to everybody that India in general and the States in particular are at the parting ways. We the States naturally desire not merely to preserve our identity but all our rights which, as our treaties make apparent, were retained only after great sacrifices at the altar of difficult circumstances. In view of that fact the present position requires that we should do all that in us lies to regain the rights that may have been lost to us through various circumstances, for which we were not responsible.

Indeed to do this is a duty which we owe primarily to our subjects and also to our posterity, and we shall be unworthy representatives of our forebears if we flinch in from this task.

I do not, however, disguise from myself the fact that it is essential that we respect the temper of the modern age and accord our administrations to modern standards with due regard to our ancient politics the traditions of our individual states and the existing local conditions.

INTERNAL AUTONOMY.

If the much talked of Federation is to come off beteen the Indian States and British India it would be essential that each one of the Federated States should be internally autonomous and that all should in due course attain a fairly uniform level of good administration, though not necessarily identical modes thereof. So long as the States and British India earnestly combine in the pursuit of common ends it would remain a question for consideration, whether even to-day the rulers of States have any other ends in view than have either the present Government of India or the present generation of British Indian political leaders.

Col. Haksar, whose services were lent by the Gwalior Darbar to the Chamber of Princes replying to the toast of the guests said: "In common with the rest of the world and as a result of broader education, travel and and more direct contact with the world around them as distinguished from their previous isolated state, the Princes have developed a new consciousness.

ASKING FOR UNQUESTIONABLE RIGHTS.

But be it said to their credit that in the present situation which they can easily turn to their own profit they are content to ask only for their unquestionable rights. They do not ask for anything more. They merely ask that the future of India should be so arranged that while the vast bulk of her people attain their natural ambition their own position should in no way be jeopardized. I think that the position of the Princes may be reduced to a few simple propositions. First as the present generation is a little better informed and administratively vastly better organised the leading strings should be cut. Secondly, that nothing should be done that would disable them from retaining their rightful initiative and option and from enforcing their cherished and undeniable rights, therefore, a scheme should be devised by which they would get their due that would restore their lost rights and preserve the subsisting ones, but yet only their due and nothing but their due.

"I think this is the whole position of the Princes in a nutshell, and I venture to assert that it is an entirely reasonable position."

HINDU JUDGE FOR HYDERABAD HIGH COURT.

—:o:—

SECUNDERABAD, Nov 26.

H. E. H. the Nizam has been pleased to appoint Rai Bisweshwernath as Additional Judge of the Hyderabad High Court. This is the first time that this court has two Hindu judges.—A. P.

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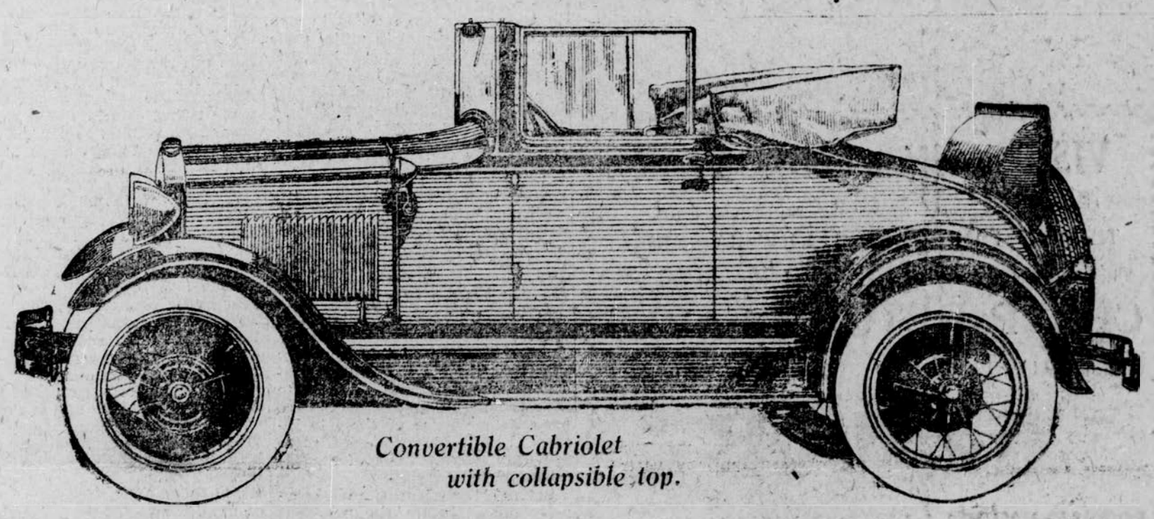

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THE ISLAMIC INFORMATION BUREAU.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On the 7th instant Dr. Khalid Sheldrake and myself were at the House of Commons, on the occasion of the Debate on India.

Mr. Llewellyn-Jones, M.P. was presented with a booklet sent to him by Dr. Abdulla Suhrawardy, entitled: "The Oppressed Hindus" written by Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah., who represented the depressed classes on the Indian Central Committee.

An opportunity offered for Dr. Sheldrake to place before another member of Parliament with whom he was acquainted the sad state of affairs re-religious instruction and the education of 300 Muslim children of Eastern fathers and Western mothers in one large seaport of Britain alone. He very considerately heard what was told him, and expressed his hope that the vigorous propaganda of the Western Islamic Association would be able to do something first in the way of obtaining a place of worship for young and old alike, and to obtain the ways and means for the religious education and instruction of the children. This situation indicates that Britain has her problems to see to at home as well as India, though she is politically-minded and hustling, whilst India is impolitically minded and contemplative, as expressed by the late Premier when he addressed the House on the Debate of the 7th instant.

PALESTINE AFFAIRS.

Jamal Husseini, Secretary to the [illegible]embly, left for England [illegible] His arrival in England is expected as the presence of an Arab, and one with authority, should do much to educate the British public with regard to the true state of affairs in that country.

DEMERARA, BRITISH GUIANA.

A vigorous Branch of the Western Islamic Association has been organised, and officers appointed.

It is fully understood that every community has an agency which can express its opinions, and send out news to India and other parts of the world. We have organised the above, and hope that if sufficient financial support is forthcoming that we can function properly as an Islamic Agency in the West. Our Office is temporary, and we hope to remove to somewhere in Central London in the near future.

May I appeal to all those desirous of strengthening a purely Islamic Information Bureau and News Service to co-operate with us, and render some financial help, without which no effort can succeed.—Yours, etc.,

SALIM VABONAN
Manager.
"The Islamic Information Bureau, London,"
255, Lordship Lane.

The Port Officer, Okha Port wires under Monday's date:—S. S. Buckleigh (Clan Line Agents, Messrs. James Finlay and Co., Bombay) left Port Okha on November 25 for Jamnagar with the same bottom Cargo.—A. P.

The Agra University Sports held on the day of the Second Convocation of the Agra University terminated amidst great enthusiasm. The representative's from almost all the colleges affiliated to the University took part in it.—Free Press.

SWADESHI BAZAAR.

—:o:—

Opened By Mrs. Motilal Nehru.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 26.

Mrs. Motilal Nehru performed this evening the opening ceremony of the Swadeshi Bazar organised by the Allahabad Youth League for a few days to popularise the Swadeshi goods.

Opening the Bazar, Mrs. Nehru exhorted the audience to use Khadar and discard foreign goods. The very sight of foreign articles, she said, caused her much pain.

The Swadeshi Bazar is the beginning of the efforts of the Youth League to open permanently a co-operative store of Swadeshi goods at Allahabad.—Free Press.

PRIME MINISTER OF NEPAL DEAD.

—:o:—

BANGALORE, Nov. 26.

Private advices from Nepal report the death yesterday afternoon of His Highness the Maharaja Chandra Shumsherjung Bahadur Rana, Prime Minister of Nepal, at the age of 67. He became Premier in 1901 and rendered valuable services to Britain during the Great War. He earned numerous high honours from the Continent, China, and Tibet. He was a staunch Hindu, and held rendered considerable help to the Benares Hindu University and philanthropic institutions.—A. P.

Allahabad, Munshi Iswar Saran, M.L.A., is returning to India on December 13.—A. P.

MEERUT DEFENCE FUND.

—:o:—

Poor Response From C. P.

BEAWAR, Nov. 26.

Sjt. Kumaranda ho reached here on the 22nd instant after a full month's tour in C. P. for propaganda and collections for the Meerut Defence Fund, informs that the collections were very poor. Though the people took much interest to hear lectures on Socialism, etc. He did not himself collect the money, but asked the people to collect and send the amounts to the Central Defence Committee, Meerut. So far as he has been able to know the figures are from Raipur, which tops the list, Rs. 800, out of Rs. 1,000 promised, Tumsar Rs. 225, Wardha Rs. 150, Warora, Rs. 112. The figures of Chanda, Bilaspur, Hinganghat, Amraoti, Akola, Dharmtoli Drug are not yet known. He appeals to his friends in C. P. to send all their collections to the Secretary, Central Defence Committee, Meerut.—Free Press.

INWARD AIR MAIL.

—:o:—

KARACHI, Nov. 26.

Inward AirMail arrived here at 6-15 p.m.—A. P.

AIR MARSHALL'S INSPECTION TOUR.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Nov. 26.

Air Marshall Sir Geoffrey Salmond is arriving here on 4th December on an inspection tour and staying for two days as the guest of the Governor and Lady Beatrix Stanley.—A. P.

GUARD THE HEALTH OF YOUR HAIR

DON'T wait until your hair starts to fall out, before you get a tonic. It needs a tonic, used regularly, to keep your hair healthy and the scalp clean and cool, in a hot country like India. Therefore use Evans' Limes and Glycerine Toilet Cream daily, it is the only real tonic for hair that is dry and lacking in natural oils.

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Get a bottle from your chemist or the nearest bazaar and start using it to-morrow. When you buy the bottle, take care to see that it has a red seal with the name Evans' on it.

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NEW SPIRIT AMONG URDU POETS.

—:o:—

A Musha'ara In Bombay.

The monthly Musha'ara of the Bazm-e-Khayal of Bombay was held last Sunday at Qamar Manzil under the presidentship of Maulana Mahmud Israili who is well-known man of letters and a poet of great merit. The number of poets who took part in it, exceeded forty. A distinguishing feature of this Musha'ara was that not only were odes recited as is customary on such occasions, but poems were also read. The subject for poem-writing was "Islami Masawat", i.e., the Islamic conception of equality. The few poems that were read, were greatly appreciated, but the poem of the president was extremely fine and won universal applause. Poems by Maulana Khujandi and Usmani were also well written. Of the odes, those by Mahshar Dehlavi, Sahbab Badayuni, Mahmud Brelvi, Uns Haidarabadi, Musawwir of Bombay, Sardar Dehlavi, Rang Lucknavi, Nikhat Shahjahanpuri, Jauhar of Calcutta, Badr Jalali, editor of the "Khilafat, Zakir of Bombay and Qaisar Lucknavi received. Special appreciation. Nazim Ansari did not write any 'ghazal,' but wrote a well-worded poem exposing the weaknesses of the Ulema and the Muslim leaders of to-day. After all, the poets had recited their odes, the president read his poem which was solely addressed to the poets in which they were asked to give up ode-writing and to utilise their God-given talents for bringing about an awakening in the country. The poem was delightfully long and received appreciation from all those present.

A very encouraging feature of this Musha'ara was that a lady-teacher had also sent in her poem for being recited before the audience. The poem was addressed to men and appeal on behalf of women for doing justice to them and for educating them. Mr. Badr Jalali specially thanked the lady and hoped that those present would highly appreciate and respect the feelings of the poetess. Another feature of this Musha'ara was that there were ladies present in the adjoining room to hear the poems and odes of the poets. The neice of the late lamented poet, Khwaja Altaf Husain Hali, was also one of the listeners.

Before the Musha'ara commenced and before the president read his short speech, Mr. Abdur Rahim Dimtimkar, welcomed the poets and others on behalf of Mrs. Shafi Tayyebji and hoped that the Musha'ara would be a success. The Musha'ara lasted uptil 6 a.m. and before the gathering dispersed, Mr. Badr Jalali thanked Mrs. Shafi Tayyebji, in most suitable words, for lending her spacious and beautifully decorated hall and for entertaining those present and hoped that she would continue to patronize the "Bazm-e-Khayal". Mr. Dimtimkar was also thanked. After the President was thanked the meeting came to a close.

"Z."

VICEROY TO RECEIVE CIVIC ADDRESS FROM MADRAS.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Nov. 26.

It is understood that His Excelency the Viceroy on arrival at Madras on December 12, will drive straight from Egmore Railway Station to Ripon Buildings where he will receive civic address from the Corporation.—A. P.

Governor's Sind Flood Relief Fund.

—:o:—

The further list of contributions towards H. E. the Governor's Sind Flood Relief Fund is as under:—

Amount already announced, Rs. 5,04,924-7; the Collector of Nasik, being contributions collected by the Taluka Committee, Nandgaon, through the Mamlatdar of Nandgaon, Rs. 2,604; P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd., Rs. 500; the Ahmednagar Social Club, being proceeds of a Dramatic performance in aid of the Fund, Rs. 410; Mr. M. H. Khan, being 1/2 income derived from the Dramatic performance held at the New Star Theatrical Co. of Punjab, Rs. 291-8-6; the Citizens of Kapadvanj, Rs. 150; Khan Bahadur Dr. F. A. Moos, Rs. 100; Mr. A. M. Macmillan, Rs. 100; Mr. P. J. Taleyarkhan, Rs. 100.

Including sums less than Rs. 100, the total now stands at Rs. 5,09,939-13-6.

ALL-INDIA RAILWAYMEN'S FEDERATION.

—:o:—

NAGPUR, Nov. 26.

Mr. Giri, General Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation has arrived here to make arrangements for the ensuing session of the Federation.

Mr. Joshi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru are due here on November 28.—A. P.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

Its Rules.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While thanking you for publication of my letter in your issue of date I now bring to the notice of your readers further facts as they transpired at the last meeting of the East India Cotton Association. Article 50 of the Articles of Association of the Company runs as follows:—

"Every member qualified to vote shall have one vote and no more. A member shall not be entitled to vote by proxy."

The expression "member" is not defined in the various definitions given in the articles. It is, therefore, quite clear that the member qualified to vote have one vote and that they could give the same at any meeting. The published proceedings of the meeting were too meagre to give the general public a true and correct idea of what transpired at such meeting. I am informed that several members headed by Mr. Durgadutt Savalka informed the management prior to the holding of the said meeting that they intended to attend the meeting and take part in its deliberations, and naturally an enquiry was made as to why they wanted to attend the meeting. They were, however, as a matter of courtesy informed that there was no objection to their attending, but when the question of taking part arose a difficulty was created. The president wanted to allow them to take part but not to vote as a matter of favour and courtesy, but Mr. Durgadutt Savalka is stated to have challenged this by drawing the attention to the article quoted above which does not restrict and could not under the general law restrict such rights. The Worthy president while ruling certain things out of order had nothing to say on the above article to which his attention had been specifically drawn.

Another point of importance raised was on the proposal to pass the first two items on the agenda, viz:. (1) To pass the audited balance sheet and statement of income and expenditure for the year ended 31st August 1929. (2) To adopt Directors' Report. Both these items were shown on the agenda separately, but a proposal to pass the balance sheet and adopt the report were put by the Chairman "en bloti" and objection was taken to the same. Questions arose on the preparation of the balance sheet which showed the investments at cost of the value of Rs. 21,58,990-6-0 of the face value of the securities of 22,71,800 rupees being the investments in the 5 per cent 4-1/2 per cent and 4 per cent loans, municipal bonds, war bonds, and improvemnet trust bonds. Most of the said securities have been repeated from the last year's balance sheet, there having been only a small change and still in the column the interest accrued on the last year's investments of over 22 lakhs of rupees had been shown as accrued due on the said investments at Rs. 35,459-3-0. while on the present year's investments they have been shown to be Rs. 36,044-12-0. Even if the average rate of interest is taken at 4-1/2 per cent. the total annual interest ought to exceed rupees one lakh and this naturally became a question of enquiry on the issue of the balance sheet and the report. Nowhere in either the last year's report or this year's report has the actual realisation of interest on investments been shown and there is no wonder that an enquiry on such a head might be made. There could be no justification for not showing the actual interest realised if the interest accrued on the investments has been or is to be shown.

But the most important subject that attracted the attention of the meeting was the question of the time for surveys, appeals, and transacting forward business at Sewri. It has now come out that the Brokers' Association forming one of the panels and having a membership of over 55 per cent. of the total wants the Forward Bazar to open at Mumbadevi and after 3 or 4 p.m. in the evening they want about an hour's Bazar at Sewri. While appointing their representatives on the Board the representatives were given a definite Mandate. They also want the appeal time at Sewri at 4-30 p.m. or 5, but this is unsuitable to one of the Japanese export-houses who are alleged to have prevailed upon one of their brokers on the Board to vote against the suggestion that was brought forward at one of the previous meetings of the representatives to do away with the present Sewri time of 11 to 1. There is a very small section wanting the time at Sewri from 12 to 2 but if a referendum even of the members of the East India Cotton Association alone is taken there will be an overwhelming majority in favour of the Sewri time being after the arrival of Liverpool quotations in Bombay and the trade in general wants the time of surveys and appeals also being in t[illegible] For generations t[illegible] has worked at the Cotton Green and till first week of February this year no objection had ever made or no question raised that the time that had been working for ages was unsuitable to anybody. The present arbitrary fixation of time to suit a Japanese firm is one of the principal causes of demoralisation referred to by the Chairman, although he might or might not attribute this cause to the same.

A promise has been given to the members of the East India Cotton Association for convening their meeting for the first time in the annals of the East India Cotton Association on the 3rd proximo at 1 p.m. at Sewri. It is very doubtful if such a meeting would remain open for the pressmen in order that their fully considered views might be before the public. One does not know if any proposals, motions or resolutions would be allowed to be brought forward at such a meeting, but it is beyond doubt that considerable discontent is growing among the members over the present state of affairs. No doubt the new developments will give a fine food for reflection to the general public.—Yours, etc.,

W. T. HALAI.

ombay, Nov. 25.

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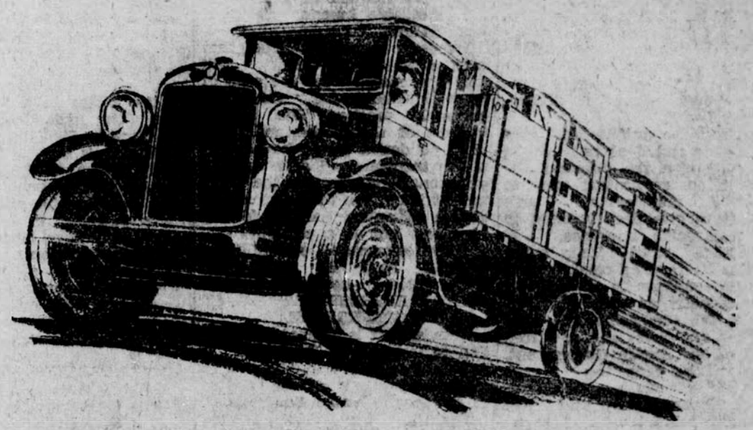

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St. Cecilia's Orchestra.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Nov. 25.

"I do hope the Orchestra will live to celebrate its 25th birthday", was the wish of the very Rev. Fr. D. D'Sa expressed at the toast of the St. Cecilia's Orchestra at the annual social held on Saturday evening.

On the 22nd instant, the feast day of St. Cecilia, a high mass at which the Orchestra played and sang was offered at St. Andrew's Church and on the next day the members were "At Home" to a few guests at the residence of Mrs. R. Athoguias which had been gaily decorated exteriorly and interiorly with flags and roses.

After the overture played by the Orchestra, the very Rev. D. D'Sa in taking the toast commended ment and admired the steady progress made, in face of adverse criticism made, in face of adverse criticism and keen competition. He dwelt on the charm of music and on the life of thier patron, Saint and exhorted the members to persevere in their efforts wishing them every success.

Vocal and instrumental music kept the gathering cheerful, whilst the "Talkiphone" demonstrated by Mr. D. E. Pereira sent them into roars of laughter. An original problem taxed the musical memolife of their patron, Saint and exflowery jumble involved no less trouble in being disentangled.

Mr. D. E. Pereira thanked the guests, especially the Rev. Fathers who had made it convenient to be present and referred to Fr. A. D'Souza, who was transferred to Uran, as one who took the keenest interest in the Orchestra.

On behalf of the Orchestra Mr. Mathew Rosario expressed their gratitude to Mrs. Rose Athoguias who, he said, was the "Mother of the Orchestra" and to the other members of the house for their hospitality and help.

—:o:—

NO COAL DEPOT NEAR NATORE PARK.

—:o:—

MAHARAJA OBTAINS PERMANENT INJUNCTION.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

On the complaint of the Maharaja of Natore, the First Additional Subordinate Judge of Alipore granted to-day perpetual injunction restraining the Secretary of State for India in Council and several coal merchants from using the plot of land adjacent to Natore Park for the purpose of piling and stacking coal. According to the Maharaja, he had vaaluable furniture in his garden house known as Natore Park and coal dust coming from the depot caused considerable damage to it. On behalf of the Secretary of State it was contended that under the Statute he was entitled to allow coal merchants to use the land which was under dispute as a depot. The Judge, however, disagreed with his contention. Damages were also awarded.—A. P.

ANTI-SARDA ACT DEMONSTRATIONS.

—:o:—

PESHAWAR CITY, Nov. 26.

A few days back the local Khilafat Committee under instructions from the Jamiat-ul-Ulema of Delhi, announced by beat of drums that complete hartal should be observed on Friday, the 29th instant to demonstrate against the Sarda Act. The Khilafat Committee also arranged to take out several processions to make its programme a success. In this connection a notice under Section 30 of the Police Act was served on the President of the Khilafat Committee to obtain a proper license for taking out any procession, but the Khilafat decided to disobey orders and take out processions without license. Accordingly procession was aranged this afternoon. While passing through the bazar the procession was stopped by the police headed by the Assistant Superintendent and under the orders of the City Magistrate some forty-four volunteers were arrested. Soon after a public meeting was held under the auspices of the Khilafat at the Kaiseria Hall. Several speeches were made denouncing the Frontier Muslim leaders who had supported the Sarda Act. Resolutions were passed protesting against the action of the local authorities in banning the procession and arresting volunteers. It was also decided to start disobedience campaign and appeals were made to Musalmans to enlist in Volunteer Corps. Subsequently another procession started towards Khilafat office and passed unrestricted.—A. P.

Calcutta. At a meeting of the Corporation, the Mayor announced that out of the Loan f 86 Lakhs notified by the Corporation, 71 Lakhs have already been subscribed, and negotiations for the remaining amount is afoot which is expected to materialise at any moment.—Free Press.

What the People Say

TEMPLE TRUSTEES AND "UNTOUCHABLES" SATYAGRAHA.

Mr. S. N. Dabholkar On Legal Rights Of Trustees.

PRIVY COUNCIL JUDGMENT.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Herewith I send a copy of the judgment delivered by the Privy Council, concurring with that of the Madras High Court as also with that of the Subordinate Judge. This judgment is of the year 1908, the contest was between two Shudra communities and the declaration sought was for prohibition of even the entry into the temple and for damages for the purification of the temple. The Trustee is censured for breach of trust for having agreed to admit the defendants against the established usage.

Arguments raised in favour of the entry into temples of the so-called Untouchables by some persons since I had last published the Bombay High Court Judgment are completely met by this judgment, and you will, I request, be pleased to publish it in the interest of all concerned.—Yours, etc.,

SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR.

Nov. 25.

The following are extracts from the appeal of the Privy Council in the Madras case:—

The suit was brought by the Rajah of Ramnad, as the hereditary trustee of the Hindu temple of Meenatchi Sundareswara, situate in the town of Kamudi, for a declaration that the members of the Shanar community are not entitled to enter the temple, and for an injunction restraining them from doing so and for a sum of Rs. 2,500 as damages. The defendants were Shanars and were sued as representing the whole community of Shanars, resident in or about Kamudi, under Civil Procedure Code, s. 30. The defendants pleaded, 'inter alia,' that the members of their community have a right to the use of the temple and to participate in the worship therein. The Subordinate Judge made the declaration and injunction prayed for and awarded Rs. 500 as damages. On appeal the High Court affirmed the decree with costs.

FINDINGS OF SUBORDINATE JUDGE.

The following are the findings of the Subordinate Judge:—

(1) That the Nadars were not a distinct and separate community from the Shanars, whose hereditary occupation was the cultivation of the palmyra tree and cocoanut palm, and the extraction and manufacture of their juice; (2) that persons belonging to that class were prohibited from entering the plaint temple by the rules of worship therein observed; (3) that a custom was proved excluding Shanars from entering the said temple; (4) that the acts of sacrilege alleged to have been done by the appellants on May 14, 1897, were not done by them, and that the plaintiff's case was in this respect false; (5) that the Civil Courts could take cognizance of the present suit; (6) that in consequence of the entry into the temple purification was necessary, and that the defendants ought to pay Rs. 500 for this purpose.

COMPROMISE ARRANGEMENT.

While the appeal was pending before the High Court, and on July 23, 1901, a petition, signed by the plaintiff and the appellants, was preferred on behalf of the latter, stating that the parties had effected a compromise of the matters in suit, and praying that the compromise might be recorded and a decree passed in accordance therewith. The agreement of compromise, 'inter alia' agreed that the plaintiff should not exclude the defendants and their caste people from exercising their right of free access to and of worshipping in the said temple of Kamudi, but should allow them to enjoy and exercise their said right of free access and worship in the same manner and to the same extent as such rights were enjoyed by Vellala, Chetty, and other 'shudra' sects of the Hindu community. It was further agreed that the plaintiff and the defendants should present a joint petition or petitions to the High Court, praying that the said decree on the file of the Subordinate Court of Madura (East) be reversed, and that a decree should be passed in accordance with the terms of that agreement.

COMPROMISE OPPOSED.

Thereupon two of the worshippers of the temple in question, and also the infant son and heir apparent of the original plaintiff, by his mother and next friend, were joined as party respondents to the appeal, in order that they might oppose the petition of compromise to which they took various objections which were stated in the evidence filed in support of their applications.

When the petition of compromise came on for hearing it was supported by the appellants alone, and opposed not only by the newly-joined plaintiffs, but also by the original plaintiff, who expressed the desire to withdraw from the compromise. The petition was dismissed on the ground that the agreement of compromise put forward was not a lawful agreement or compromise within the meaning of Civil Procedure Code, s. 375. The learned Judge said:

is not in the power of the trustees to do this. This principle was laid down by Eldon L.C. in the case of Attorney-General v. Pearson (1) in these words: 'Where an institution exists for the purpose of religious worship, and it cannot be discovered from the deed declaring the trust what form or species of religious worship was intended, the Court can find no other means of deciding the question than through the medium of an inquiry into what has been the usage of the congregation in respect to it; and, if the usage turns out upon inquiry to be such as can be supported, I take it to be the duty of the Court to administer the trust in such a manner as best to establish the usage, considering it as a matter of implied contract between the members of that congregation. But if, on the other hand, it turns out that the institution was established for the express purpose of such form of religious worship, or the teaching of such particular doctrines, as the founder has thought most conformable to the principles of the Christian religion, I do not apprehend that it is in the power of individuals having the management of that institution at any time to alter the purpose for which it was founded, or to say to the remaining members, "We have changed our opinions, and you, who assemble in this place for the purpose of hearing the doctrines, and joining in the worship, prescribed by the founder, shall no longer enjoy the benefit he intended for you unless you confirm to the alteration which has taken place in our opinions."

NOT IN POWER OF TRUSTEES.

"These words, no doubt, were used with reference to the regulation of religious trusts in England by the Court of Chancery, but we apprehend that, 'mutatis mutandis,' the Court will be guided by the same principles in this country. Where an institution exists for the purpose of religious worship, but the exact form of worship, or the class for whose benefit it was established, cannot be discovered from the instrument creating the trust, or where, as in the present case, there is no such instrument, the Court can find no other means of deciding those questions than through the medium of an inquiry into what has been the usage of the worshippers in respect thereto, and, if the usage is a lawful one, it is the duty of the Court to support that usage on the suit, legally instituted, of any person interested. It is not in the power of individuals having the management of the institution to alter the purpose for which it was founded, or to say to the other worshippers, "We have changed our opinions, and, you who resort to this place for the purpose of worshipping in the customary manner, shall no longer enjoy the benefit intended for you unless you confirm to the alteration which has taken place in our opinions, even to the extent of submitting to the presence of other worshippers who are prohibited by custom and the shastras from entering into the temple." It is not in the power of any trustee to say this to the other worshippers in a temple. On the contrary, it is the duty of the trustee to maintain the customary usage of the institution, and if he fails to do so he is, in our opinion, guilty of breach of trust, and still more so if he deliberately attempts to effect a vital change of usage and to make it binding on the worshippers by obtaining a decree of the Court to establish it.

The judgment then proceeded: "A great deal of evidecne has been adduced with regard to the rights of the Shanars to enter Hindu temples, other than the plaint temple whether in other parts of the Madura district or in other districts of the Presidency There is some evidence on defendants' side that Nadars have been allowed to enter certain Hindu temples in the Tanjore and Coimbatore districts, and at Chidambaram in the South Arcot District, and also at Palani in the Madura district, but there is an overwhelming preponderance of evidence on the plaintiffs' side against the existence of any such right in the temples generally in the Madura district. . . . So far as an inference with regard to the custom in the plaint temple can be drawn from the practice in other Sivaite temples of the Madura district, the evidence on this point is strongly in favour of the plaintiffs' contention.

IS THERE SHASTRAIC SUPPORT"

"Another matter from which an inference as to the custom of the temple may well be drawn is that referred to in the fifth issue, which runs as follows: 'Whether there are shastras prohibiting the defendants from entering and worshipping in the plaint temple.'

"The Subordinate Judge has examined this question at length, and his conclusion is that, according to the 'Agama Shastras' which are received as authoritative by worshippers of Shiva in the Madura district, entry into a temple where the ritual prescribed by these Shastras is observed is prohibited to all those whose profession is the manufacture of intoxicating liquor and the climbing of the palmyra and cocoanut trees. No argument was addressed to us to show that this finding is incorrect, and we see no reason to think that it is so. It might, of course, be that the local custom differed from the rule laid down by the Shastras, but, in the absence of evidence, the inference to which the Shastras would lead is that Shanars are prohibited, owing to their hereditary caste occupation, from entering the Sivaite temples, and we have already seen that this is also the conclusion to be drawn from all the other evidence in the case. No doubt many of the Shanars have abandoned that occupation and have won for themselves by education, industry, and frugality, respectable positions as traders and merchants and even as vakils and clerks, and it is natural to feel sympathy for their efforts to obtain social recognition and to rise to what is regarded as a higher form of religious worship; but such sympathy will not be increased by unreasonable and unfounded pretensions, and in the effort to rise the Shanars must not invade the established rights of other castes They have temples of their own and are numerous enough and strong enough in wealth and education to rise along their own lines and without appropriating the institutions or infringing the rights of others, and in so doing they will have the sympathy of all right-minded men, and, if necessary, the protection of the Courts

EXPENSES INCURRED BY PLAINTIFFS.

"The only other question is as to the remedy to which the plaintiffs are entitled in the present case. There can be no doubt but that the defendants did enter the temple notwithstanding the protests of the temple authorities on May 14, 1897, and that, as purificatory ceremonies were thereby rendered necessary, the plaintiffs are entitled to damages. We do not think that the sum of Rs. 500 awarded by the Subordinate Judge is excessive. Plaintiffs are also entitled to the declaration and injunction given by the Subordinate Judge in order to prevent a recurrence of the trespass."

De Gruyther, K.C., and Kyffin for the appellants, contended that the decree of the High Court ought to be reversed. They contended that the compromise filed in the High Court was binding on the respondents and ought to have been enforced. Reference was made to s 375 of the Civil Procedure Code, and it was contended that the compromise was valid within the meaning of that section and as being within the powers of the plaintiff as trustee acting bona-fide. The Courts wrongly held that the Nadars and Shanars belong to the same caste and that it was a degraded one; also that a custom of exclusion was proved. Even if proved it was invalid in law as unreasonable. If concurrent findings of fact in this case cannot be disturbed, the decree, it was contended, was too general in its terms, and its operation ought to be confined to the actual parties defendant to the suit.

The respondents did not appear.

LORD ROBERTSON'S OPINION.

The reasons for the report were delivered by Lord Robertson:—

The question between the parties is whether the appellants and the caste to which they belong have legal right to enter and worship in a temple at Kamudi. This temple is dedicated to the worship of Shiva, and the customary ceremonies of Hindu worship are there carried on. It is common ground between the disputants that the appellants represent a caste called the Nadar or Shanar caste. It is alleged by the respondents that the presence of persons belonging to the appellants' caste is repugnant to the religious principles of the Hindu worship of Shiva and to the sentiments of the caste Hindus who worship in this temple and that it is contrary to custom in this temple. Both Courts in India have decided against the appellants, the judgment of the Subordiate Judge discussing the question in great detail and with much research, and the High Court at Madras resting their decision upon extremely comprehensible and cogent grounds.

The controversy touches, but does not involve, delicate and abstruse questions of Hindu religious doctrine. In the view of their Lordships it admits of decision upon a much more palpable and limited range of facts.

First of all, the appellants, as matter of fact, worship by themselves in a temple of their own. Second, the result of the evidence is a complete failure to prove any resort by persons of the appellants' caste to the temple in dispute. Those two facts not merely negative the case of the appellants that they "have been from time immemorial ..... participating in the pooja and worship" in the disputed temple, but they make easy the respondents' further contention that this separation in worship between the two classes was not accidental or voluntary, but rested on a deeper ground.

The evidence has been admirably analysed by the High Court, and their appreciation of the quality of the evidence on the one side and on the other, concurring as it does with that of the Subordinate Judge, is entitled to the greatest weight.

The argument addressed to their Lordships was directed rather against the soundness of the doctrine asserted by the respondents as involving the exclusion of Nadars, and it was endeavoured to show that there were inconsistencies in the respondents' treatment of the appellants in other respects. All this, however, as matter of theological argument, is too rationalistic; while, on the other hand, it wanders from the region of fact and custom. What the respondents have succeeded in proving is that by custom the appellants are not among the people for whose worship this particular temple exists.

For those reasons their Lordships, on June 16, last agreed humbly to advise His Majesty that the appeal ought to be dismissed, and ordered the appellants to pay the costs of the appeal.

POLITICAL AMNESTY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—A good deal is being said about the grant of a general amnesty to political prisoners as a definite condition the fulfilment of which shall bind the leaders of the country to participate in the proposed Round Table Conference. But some others including even a few from among the signatories of the Delhi manifesto are not for insisting on conditions. They are for whole-hearted and unconditional co-operation. Co-operation is a factor essential for the successful working of any undertaking. But co-operation with Judge Pussy engaged in her arduous task of bread distribution can at best be only an apish co-operation. To trust in the good-will of England is to shut our eyes on facts. Would that this statement were not true at least for the sake of humanity in general. But fact is fact and does not admit of fictitions and poetic sermonising.

The question is whether England recognises India's right to political advance, to full responsible Government? If she does, the hundreds who are clapped up in jails for political reasons, are absolutely blameless; As such, they should forthwith be released Recognition of India's right to political advance, an open-minded invitation for a conference to seek a solution for the existing evils; these are incompatible with repression and political felony. The two cannot co-exist. The advent of the one must be preceded by the exit of the other.

What and where is the proof of good-will? The assertion of good intention when it is repudiated in practice proves the hollowness of the whole case, and ultimately proves the non-existence of any goodwill. Can a continuance of prosecutions be a proof of goodwill? Or, the refusal to consider the legitimate demand of the country for a reversal of political sentences be a sign of a change in attitude? Can a denial of passports to Indian-born gentlemen residing abroad, but desirous of visiting their motherland be a sympathetic gesture to meet the country's desire? A change in attitude should be clearly marked by a different mentality on the part of our rulers. To demand a proof of what is said to exist is not bargaining. To stigmatise it as such only shows an inferiority complex, a senseless reverential awe for others, let alone those whom we have no reason to respect.

Another question is, are the representatives to be selected for the Conference to go as the equals of those with whom they are to confer or not. If they are not, there is nothing to be said. Petitioners and suppliants waiting to swallow with eager satisfaction the rotten crumbs thrown out to them out of pity at some political party cannot afford to demand a general amnesty. But if they are going out as equals, the country's claims must necessarily be recognised and the existence of political felony is no sign of the spirit of equality.

The attitude of those who are for unconditional co-operation is quite unintelligible except when they are actuated more by a desire merely to participate in the proposed session of a to be convened Free Political Debating Society, England, than by anything else. It means a free political trip to England. Possibly by the air route! That is something which should not be sacrificed at the altar of conditions and nice descriminations. They are quite welcome to be out of the country for some time. Only let them not style themselves the accredited representatives of the people.

The "Times of India" finds it very hard indeed to refute the claims for a political amnesty. But the apologist of the British Government must put up a fight. Hence, morning and evening, Dame Bori Bunder croaks out that they are all Communists. That is enough for the "Times". Conviction by impartial law is not a necessity with the old Dame to brand people as such and such. Mark it O! Swarajists and Independencewallahs. Because some of them are charged with Communism, our Dame well versed in all the intricacies of deductive logic draws the valid conclusion that all political prisoners are Communists. But we are not so far advanced in the art of right reasoning. A sermon from that quarter on the recent developments in the process of deductive logic will be read and digested with eager relish.

A general amnesty to political prisoners must be insisted upon as a preliminary to participation in the Round Table Conference. Perhaps the members of the Central Committee will relate some of their happy experiences about the "Joint Free Conferences" and all that sort of humbug!—Yours, etc.,

M. N. NARAYANA IYER.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

In the share market to-day jutes opened dull in the absence of much business but later somewhat steadier feeling was noticed due to bears covering. In coals a small turnover resulted at steady prices. Teas were neglected. Miscellaneous section was without any feature though Indian Iron and Steel were weak. Government securities were quiet.

Following were the closing quotations:—

Bank: Imperial Bank of India conty. 335.

Railways: Arrah Sasaram Light 63; Darjeeling Himalayan ord. 150.

Cotton: Kesoram ord. 5|7.

Coals: Amalgamated Coalfields 4; Bengal 513; Bengal Giridih 10|2; Bokaro and Ramgur 17|8; Cenrtal Dharmaband 1|9; East Indian 28; Equitable 28|10; Jainty Central 2|8; Kuardi 4|14; New Kendah 5|4; Parasea 2|6; South Karanpura 8; Sudamdih ord. 1|8; U. D. pref. 7|12; West Jamuria 13|8.

Jutes: Adamjee ord. 12|14; Albion ord. Alliance ord. 456; Anglo-India ord. 408|8; Auckland ord. 275|8; Bally ord. 285|9; Belevedere pref. 121, Budge Budge ord. 491; Cheviot 296; Clive 35|2; Clive seven per cent pref. 117; Delta ord. 507|8; Fort William ord. 363; Howrah 52|6; Howrah A pref. 110|8; Kamarhatty ord. 609|8; Kanknarrah 493; Landsdowne 256|8; Naihati pref. 117|8; National ord. 28|8; Northbrook ord. 63; Northbrook pref. 116|8, Orient 294|8.

Exchange: Bank Telegraphic Transfer was one shilling five and seven-eights pence and Demand Drafts were one shilling five and twenty-nine-thirty-seconds pence. —A. P.

JAVA SUAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 26.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta.	
Ooc/Dec. per cwt	11/5-1/4 Sellers.
Jan/March per cwt	11/7-1/2 Sellers.
C. & F. Bombay. Oct/Dec. per cwt	11/6-1/2 Sellers.
C. & F. Karachi. Oct/Dec. per cwt	11/7 Sellers.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 26.

T T Berlin on London	20.37-1/2
T T Amsterdam on London	12.03-3/
T T Brussels on London	34.37
T T Madrid on London	35.53
T T Milan on London	93.18
T T Berne on London	25.13
T T Paris on London	123.85
T T London on Prague	164.45

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 26.

Character Bank of I. A. and C.	£13-7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, London Register)	£126-1/2
National Bank	£48-1/8
Eastern Bank	£6
Fuding Loan 3 p.c.	£35-1/2
Conversion Loan	£74-1/2
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£100-1/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£49-3/4
Indian Stock, 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£53
Indian Stock, 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£62-3/4
Consols	£53-1/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£99-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£91-1/2

Money Market.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 27.

B. C. RATE.
T. T. 1|5 13|16.
D. D. 1|5 27|32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1-5 7-8 ready.
Banks Selling D D 1-5 29-32
Banks Selling T T 1-5 7-8 Nov.
Banks Selling T T 1-5 7-8 Dec
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32. January
Banks Buying T T 1|5 29|32 Cash.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 31|37 Near.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 Near.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 to 13th Dec.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Dec.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 Jany.

NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 276 1/2.
Banks Selling T T 276.
Banks Buying T T 274-3/4.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 915.
Banks Buying D D 931.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 134 1-2
Banks Buying 60 Days 132 1/2.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 118 3-4

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 152 1-4

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 3|4.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90 1-8

CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.87 29-32 26th instant.
Shanghai-Lon 2-3 27th instant.
Japan-London 2-0 1-32 26th instant.
London-Paris 123.85 26th instant.
London-Belgium 34.870 26th instant.
London-Switzerland 25.13 26th instant.
London-Italy 93.20 26th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-11 1-2 25th instant; £4-4-11 3-8 26th instant.
Silver London ready 22 11-16 25th instant; 22 11-16 26th instant.
Silver London forward 22 13-16 25th instant; 22 13-16 26th instant.
Silver New York ready 49 7-8 25th instant; 49 7-8 26th instant.
London discounts 3 mos 4 29-32 per cent 25th instant; 4 29-32 per cent 26th instant.
London discounts 6 mos 4 7-8 per cent 25th instant; 4 7-8 per cent 26th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 1-2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3 per cent nominal.
3 mos 5 per cent.
6 mos 4 1-2 per cent.
12 mos 4 1-2 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver:—Very quiet. Business very small. Featureless.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 27.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs 67-14-6
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90|10.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs 90/4
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs 76/14.
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs 95/12.
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 86/10.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97 11.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs 95/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101/3/0
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100-8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/8.
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 105-10
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/11.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103-4.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.

FORWARD RATES.—3rd December settlement 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67-13-6. 5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 101/2/6.
Tone of market:—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS

Bombay, Nov. 27.

3 Months Discounts 4 29/32 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 4 7/8 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5-1/2 per cent.
Call Money 2 1/2 per cent.
One month 3 per cent.
Three months 4 3-4 per cent.
Six Months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Small demand.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 27.

Jalavihar, Park, Rangoon.
Gambada, Lane, Rangoon.
Andyk, Luban, Rotterdam .
Mirzapore, Oxford, Karachi.
Domala, Kitson, London.
Aungban, Pulkeley, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Nov 28.

City of Baroda, Miller, Calcutta.
Euphorbia, Donnelly, Workington.

LOADING.

Nov. 27.

Steamer Mirzapore for Kobe.
Steamer Honolulu Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Fayer for Bangkok.
Steamer Domala for London.
Steamer Barpeta for Busren.
Steamer Aghios Markos for Dunkirk.

S S Jalavihar:—The Scindia S. N. Coy's steamer Jalavihar, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S S Gambada:—The B I S N. Coy's steamer Gambada, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S S Aungban:—The B S O S. & D. Coy's steamer Aungban arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Domala:—The M M Coy's steamer Domala, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Andyk:—The E D Sassoon Coy's steamer Andyk, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rotterdam with a general cargo.

S S City of Baroda:—The F. F. Campbell Coy's steamer City of Baroda, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

S S Morea for London:—27 bales animal skin, M Sodak; 3 bales animal skin, I Faizulah; 6 bales animal skin, C G Merchant, 28 bales animal skin, M H Ladha; 50 bales animal skin, A H L Tharia; 10 cwts Ising glass, K M Shroff, 20 cwts draqou blood, A H A H Mavji, 2 bales woollen carpets, I Faizallah, 2 bales woollen numdas D. Chellaram; 5 cwts gum H M Sowards & Co., 6 cwts C & W carpets R Mehererally & Sons

S S Whitegate for Hamburg:—320 cwts duped nutseed B Ardeshir & Co. 9 bales hide fleshing. H K M Jaitha & Sons.

S S Whitegate for Antwerp.—100 cwts gum karaqa, J Meyer & Co., 2000 cwts linseed K M Nathoo.

S S City of Hongkong for Liverpool:—50 bales hemp, J N Kanadia & Co. 50 bales wool raw, A J. Calcuttawalla, 135 bales wool raw, K Esmail. 108 bales wool raw M. Motilal; 175 wool raw. Bombay Co.

S S City of Hongkong for Barcelona:—50 bales cotton raw, N Rajaram & Co., 30 bales cotton thread waste, K Visram; 25 bales cotton raw, E Spinner & Co.

S S Dildenfels for Antwerp:—12 cwts gum Arabic N Mulji & Co., 50 bales cotton raw, B Karsondas & Co.

S S Dildenfels for Rotterdam:—16000 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros., 4000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy & Co. 3000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Dildenfels for Hamburg:—56 cwts casings, A D Meyer; 105 cwts gum Arabic, 133 cwts gum karaqa, D Manji & Co., 63 cwts gum karaqa, N Malji & Co., 2 cwts cotton seeds, Holland Bombay Tdg. Co. 45 bales goat hair, H R Rehmanbhai; 110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 120 bales cotton raw, Birla Bros. 1000 cwts. castor seed. Ralli Bros

S S Aghios Markos for Dunkirk: 1600 lots manganese ore, J Finlay & Co

S S Arabia for Genoa:—2000 cwts linseed Birla Bros. 110 bales cotton raw, Tulshan & Co., 30 ton iron scrap, F Amratlal & Co. 25 ton iron scrap, K M Nathoo.

S S Fager for Melbourne:—500 cwts myrabollam C Jivanlal & Co.

S S Genova for Genoa:—185 bales cotton raw, E Spinner & Co. 330 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros 172 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

SS Sawoqla for New York:—460 cwts gum false, N Mulji & Co

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

S S Begum. Agents Turner Morrison and Co.:—

From Sourbaya:—61000 bags sugar 148 bags molasses. 95 drums Arracks

From Samarang:—15090 bags sugar.

S S Ockarfels. Agents L Edwards Ltd.:—

From Hamburg:—22 cases glass, 15 cases goblouz goods, 10 cases hardware, 40 cases batteries, 23 cases wire netting, 41 cases lamps, 10 cases tinware, 35 cases files 40 cases mill boards, 50 cases Aloes, 30 cases H. glass, 22 cases placards 32 cases camphor, 40 cases stationery, 23 cases E'ware, 250 cases spirits, 210 cases motor covers, 41 cases medicines, 444 cases beer, 172 cases hurricane lanterns, 10 cases plywood, 34 cases stoves, 30 cases leather waste, 61 cases paper 410 pcs. Aspenlog, 100 bales cotton, 220 bags glue 174 bags vegetable products, 116 drums chemical 100 drums mineral oil 277 bdles glue sheets, 125 bdles glue squares, 200 bdles glue circles 200 bdles copper sheets.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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So it is upto every Mill-owner and Merchant to make the JUPITER GENERAL strong and healthy.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1929

"Don't Lower Congress Banner".

DELHI MANIFESTO & DUTY OF LAHORE CONGRESS.

JINNAH HALL MEETING.

"I am convinced that the Labour Government will not be able to deliver the goods. Unless the conditions in the Delhi manifesto are fulfilled the Lahore Congress should stand firm by the Delhi resolution and declare complete independence as its goal". This was the declaration made by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presiding over a public meeting held in the Jinnah Hall on Wednesday evening speaking on "The Working Committee's Resolution on Viceregal Announcement and Delhi Manifesto".

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

B.P.C.C.'S LEAD.

The Chairman declared that he was glad that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee had given a lead to the people in this matter. At a special meeting, with practical unanimity, it had decided that the speeches of Cabinet Ministers including that of Premier MacDonald made after the publication of the Delhi Manifesto, made it abundantly clear that conditions laid down in the Delhi Manifesto cannot be fulfilled by the Labour Government and therefore the Congress must stick to the Calcutta resolution, and declare independence if the terms in the Manifesto are not fulfilled.

Coming to the Viceregal announcement, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said, it only made two things clear. One was that the British Government would negotiate with the people of India in a Round Table Conference regarding the future constitutional reforms without binding itself to any particular status that India was to occupy under the new constitution. Secondly the British Government was willing to meet leading politicians in India after the publication of the Simon Commission's Report.

CONGRESSMEN WILL GO TO R. T. CONFERENCE.

The speaker declared that the Congress was bound by the Calcutta resolution that Dominion Status was its immediate goal, and therefore the Congress would go to the Round Table Conference only to draft a Dominion Status Constitution and nothing less.

This was exactly what the Delhi Manifesto demanded. The signatories to it while gratefully noticing the conciliatory tone—or the "Wedgwood Benn tone"—intimated that they were agreeable to take part in the Round Table Conference only to draft a Dominion Status Constitution provided the following conditions were fulfilled. They were: (1) that the personnel of the Round Table Conference must be preponderated by Congress leaders, (2) that there shall be a general amnesty to political prisoners and thirdly that there shall be a change of heart. These were the substantial conditions of Delhi Manifesto.

NOTHING MORE THAN 1917 DECLARATION.

Following the Delhi Manifesto, said the speaker there took place a debate in the House of Lords and correspondence passed between Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Baldwin which had clarified the issues. It was this. First that it was not at all certain that they were called to draft a Dominion Status Constitution and secondly that the Viceregal announcement was nothing more or less than the declaration made in August 1917 which was later on embodied in the preamble of the Government of India Act.

IN DEFERENCE TO LIBERALS.

"The Calcutta resolution does not recognise this preamble but is based on India's right of self-determination untrammelled by any restriction and unhampered in its march towards freedom" continued the speaker. "That being the case, the Working Committee of the Congress met at Allahabad and came to the conclusion that while the speeches in Parliament were unsatisfactory, in response to the requests of Liberal leaders like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru—agreed to wait till December 31.

What the Working Committee had decided simply amounted to this: "Instead of declaring that the conditions laid down in Delhi Manifesto were not fulfilled and therefore the Congress declined to go to the Round Table Conference, it had merely decided to wait till December 31.

HIS PROPHECY.

Continuing, the speaker said he for one was sure that the Labour Government will not be able to fulfill the conditions of the Delhi Manifesto. Even Mahatma Gandhi had declared that the Labour Government was not in a position to deliver the goods, looking at the events that had taken place in England.

The Liberals had welcomed the Viceroy's declaration as a new message and the Viceroy as the deliverer and each was more extravagant in the praise of the Labour Government than the other The speaker reminded the Congress that they were the same Liberals who went into the Councils in 1921, and drew full salaries when thousands of young men went to jails!

DON'T LOWER CONGRESS BANNER.

After discussing what would be the consequences if the conditions in the Delhi Manifesto were not fulfilled, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta declared that the Congress should on no account waver from the stand it had taken. He asked the audience to imagine what a constitution would be drawn if Congressmen were not in a majority in the Round Table Conference The "mixed crew" will contain, Moderates, Muslims, "Depressed" classes, Non-Brahmins and Princes and representatives of landlords and all sorts of groups that possibly there will decide upon just the present system if not worse

DON'T BREAK HEARTS OF NATIONAL WORKERS.

"We must therefore demand that unless the Delhi conditions are accepted by British Government, the Lahore Congress must reject unceremoniously entente with Liberals and continue take its own stand. The Congress will be stultifying itself if it strays away. It will break the hearts of thousands of enthusiastic workers "who are yearning for the breath of freedom."

Prof. Gharpure and Mr. Manecklal Vakil also emphasised the points stressed by the Chairman and said that unless political repression was stopped and a complete amnesty was given to political prisoners, Congress should not be a party to the Round Table Conference.

RICE AND SUGAR CANE.

—:o:—

RESEARCH WORK IN BIHAR ORISSA.

PATNA, Nov. 26.

The Provincial Agricultural Research Council has approved of two schemes of Rice and Sugar Cane research work and has requested the Impeherial Research Council to grant the necessary expenditure which is estimated at about six lakhs of rupees.—A. P.

THE NAVAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Instructions To Delegates.

JAPAN'S PROGRAMME.

OPPOSITION TO ABOLITION OF SUBMARINES.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Tokio.—The emperor has sanctioned the Cabinet's instructions to its delegates to the Naval Conference. Vernacular papers publish details which, it is believed, generally reflect Government ideas. The main principles are, firstly, actual reduction not merely limitation; secondly a seventy per cent. ratio for auxiliaries; thirdly, opposition to the abolition or drastic reduction of submarines; fourthly, demand of submarine parity with Britain and America on the basis of 80,000 tons with the maximum unit of 2,000 tons, while vessels under 600 tons should be exempted from limitation; fifthly, 70 per cent. of the American strength of eight-inch gun cruisers; sixthly, limitation of capital ships to 25,000 tons displacement with 14-inch guns, seventhly, limitation of air-craft-carriers to 20,000 tons, eighthly, age-limit for capitalships to be 25 years, for cruisers 20 years, destroyers 16 and submarines 13. —Reuter

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GIVE UP BACK-DOOR POLICY.

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COL. GIDNEY'S ADVICE TO BOMBAY ANGLO-INDIANS.

—:o:—

"Be proud of India and India would be proud of you. Look to India as your own country, work for it and die for it. Change your attitude and wake up." With these words Lt.-Col. H. Gidney, M. L. A. gave advice to the Anglo-Indians of Bombay in a meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Branch of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association on Wednesday night in the Christ Church High School, Byculla.

CHANGING INDIA.

Col. Gidney emphasised that India was changing every day. There was a great awakening of Indians and Indian women. One striking evidence of the awakening of the Indian women was the Sarda Child Marriage Act which recently passed through the legislature owing to strong agitation and cooperation of Indian women. He regretted that the Anglo-Indians and Domiciled Europeans had not yet read and realised signs of the times. Time was when Anglo-Indians used to get jobs in the Railways by back-door policy of favour.

The Government and Railway Board had now practically decided to resort to equalisation or standardisation of wages. The Anglo-Indians therefore, should change their angle of vision and alter their outlook. They should not think themselves superior to Indians but as Indians and spend money in the cultivation of their brains rather than on their customs. They could easily adapt themselves to new state of things.

He advised all Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European employees of the Railways in India to form their Union and combine their strength and at the same time keep happy relations with their Indian berthren. He promised them his full and hearty support if they started a Railway Union of their own.

M. Poincare's Health.

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LONDON, Nov. 26.

Paris.—A bulletin says that M. Poincare has completely recovered from two recent operations. He was out of bed for a few minutes yesterday.—Reuter.

FATE OF TOWN HAILAR.

—:o:—

GOVERNOR ORDERS IT TO BE BURNT.

Move To Prevent Its Capture By Soviet.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Washington.—According to a message from Harbin, the Chinese authorities have ordered that the town of Hailar should be burned to prevent it from falling into the hands of Soviet forces. The native quarter is on fire. The Governor of Heilung-Kiang has ordered military forces in Hailar to assist in the evacuation of all Americans from the town.—Reuter.

"OVERWHELMING MAJORITY FAVOURS FREE TRADE.

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Mr. Snowden On McKenna Duties.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

In the Commons the definite nature of Mr. Snowden's attitude towards McKenna duties was shown in a written reply to the questions whether he had received representations urging the abolition of the McKenna duties on imported motor-cars. Mr. Snowden said that he had received various representations; but reminded Members of the House of the overwhelming majority in favour of Free Trade at general election."—Reuter.

Jamaica Mutiny.

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LONDON, Nov. 26.

In the House of Commons questioned with regard to the Jamaica mutiny Mr. Tom Shaw stated that proceedings of the Court-Martial reached the Judge Advocate-General on 19th instant, and were now being reviewed. He stated that the sentences comprised discharge with ignominy from His Majesty's service. A barrister defended the accused.—Reuter.

MAHATMAJI'S SUCESSFUL TOUR IN U. P.

Rs. 3,30,574 Collected.

BENARES, Nov. 26.

The General Secretary of the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee in a Press statement says that Mahatma Gandhi starting his United Provinces tour on the 11th September at Agra, finished the same there on the 24th November and left for Ahmedabad the same night. Despite weak health and immense strain, Mahatmaji went through a heavy programme arranged by the Provincial Committee with absolute punctuality, and it is a matter for congratulation that he kept good health all through although persons in charge of the arrangements were nervously anxious about his health throughout.

The total of the collections by Mahatmaji in the province amounts to Rs. 3,30,574-10-2.—Free 'ress.

Swedish Woman Declared To Be Insane.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Rome.—Vatican Judge has arrived at the conclusion that the Swedish women who on producing a revolver was prevented by spectators from firing at the titular Archbishop of Paralus, is mentally unbalanced. She will be handed over to the Italian authorities for repatriation.—Reuter.

MAKING OF A "NATIONALIST"

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Approver's Story in Lahore Case.

MARTIAL LAW DAYS MEMORIES.

—: o :—

LAHORE, Nov. 27.

In the alleged conspiracy case the approver Hansraj Vohra cross-examined by Mr. Amardas, defence counsel, stated that he did not feel the atrocities of the martial law days as he was then too young. Witness remembered when in third middle class picketing was started in order to keep boys away from attending the school.

WHY TURNED TO POLITICS.

Some boys of his school were flogged by a European head-master for absence. Witness was touched and his attention turned to the politics of his country. The arrest of Gandhiji and others in 1922 made witness a confirmed Nationalist. The study of books by Lajpat Rai led the witness to taking keen interest in politics and witness decided on journalism as his line of work. Witness had strong views regarding his country's service before coming into contact with Sukhdev (accused).

CHANGE IN GOVT. NECESSARY.

Witness joined the Revolutionary Party on December 1926 as a result of the study of books lent by Sukhdev. Witness came definitely to have political creed before seeing the yellow leaflet preaching revolution. He held the view that a change in the system of Government was necessary for the uplift of the country.

The cross-examination of the witness will be continued to-morrow.—A. P.

CHARGE OF TRESPASS AGAINST MR. B. T. RANADIVE.

—:o:—

Meerut Magistrate Reserves Judgment.

MEERUT, Nov. 27.

Hearing was concluded before Mr. Coghill, Joint Magistrate, in the case against Mr. B. T. Randive for alleged trespass into Garden House and for causing public nuisance.

Mr. Chakravarti argued on behalf of the accused and said that the charge of public nuisance was groundless as there were only the Civil Surgeon and the Additional District Magistrate who were only temporarily disturbed. This offence did not constitute a public nuisance. Besides public have the right to appear in procession with their usual slogans. If that was the offence, the processionists should all have been proceeded against. As to trespass no criminal intent has been proved and so at best it was only a civil trespass.

The Public Prosecutor in reply referred to the evidence of the Police officers who deposed, and whose evidence ought to be believed in preference to the evidence of Mr. Hutchinson and Dr. Adhikari. The Magistrate reserved orders till December 6.—Free Press.

(Continued from column 7).

mends the Association to reconsider their decision as a gesture towards their desire to continue the peace which appears to have established itself in the mill-area as after the stoppage of the struggle this Union or any of its members have given no cause of new or renewed struggle for their grievances which are standing unrectified in the undisturbed womb of the future.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

A public meeting of all the members of the Girni Kamgar Union will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. in the open compound opposite Spring Mills Naigaon, to discuss Dange-Sassoon Interview, Rule 28 and Rule 39 of the Union Constitution and owners decision.

"Defeated But Not Daunted."

G. K. UNION IS BOUND TO REMAIN A FORCE.

REPLY TO WITHDRAWAL OF "RECOGNITION" BY OWNERS.

The Secretary of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union writes as follows:—

The Mill-Owners' Association has announced in the Press its decision to withdraw recognition from the Girni Kamgar Union in view of the happening of the last few months, the findings of the Bombay Riots Inquiry Committee and the Court of Inquiry, and the inflammatory appeals which continue to appear in the "Kranti" which voices the opinions of the leaders of the Girni Kamgar Union.

The announcement does not very much affect the relations between the Girni Kamgar Union and the Mill-Owners' Association or between the textile workers and the mill-owners of Bombay. It is a well-known fact that the Girni Kamgar Union was founded while the great general strike was in progress and it was under its leadership that the textile workers of Bombay carried the most prolonged and determined struggle in their history to a successful conclusion forcing the mill-owners to abandon for a while their proposal for rationalisation through wages cut and most strenuous work and to submit their case to an inquiry committee.

While the Fawcett Committee was conducting this inquiry, the textile workers busied themselves with strengthening their Union, and in a short time the Girni Kamgar Union had a membership of more than 80,000 with factory committees recruited from the rank and file from every mill. The mill-owners made several attempts to circumvent the agreement of October 4, and introduced wage cuts and efficiency methods indirectly, but with the strong organisation of the Girni Kamgar Union behind them the textile workers foiled all these attempts.

OWNERS ATTACK ON G. K. U.

The mill-owners were forced to concentrate their attack on this organisation itself, and ever since the beginning of this year, they started victimisation of active members of the Girni Kamgar Union, tried to prevent collection of Union dues from members in the mills. All the prominent officials of the Girni Kamgar Union were arrested on the 20th of March in connection with the Meerut trial. Prolonged negotiations failed to persuade the mill--owners to stop their open "war" against the Girni Kamgar Union and the workers were forced to declare a general strike on 26th April. The primary objective in the general strike was to save the Girni Kamgar Union from annihilation which would have been the inevitable outcome of tame submission to the aggressive policy of the mill-owners.

DEFEATED BUT NOT DAUNTED.

It is a well known fact that often there comes a time when the difence of their union becomes to the workers even more important than the defence of their wages. In defence of their unions the textile workers of Bombay fought a struggle which in its grim determination and heroic tenacity will have few parallels in history. They emerged out of this struggle defeated but not daunted.

BOUND TO REMAIN A FORCE.

But inspite of the defeat in the General Strike the Girni Kamgar Union and the textile workers of Bombay organised under its leadership still remain a force which must be recognised and reckoned with, despite all threats of withdrawal of "recognition". Whatever "recognition" the Girni Kamgar Union received upto now was not the result of any benevolent or merciful attitude on the part of the owners. The strength of the Girni Kamgar Union is based on the confidence in its rank and file which it commands and this confidence in its turn is the result of the courageous, and correct lead which it has given in every struggle. This strength of the Union will always remain unshaken and it will be the guarantee of its "recognition" by every one including the capitalist of Bombay.

If the uselessness of any formal "recognition" on the part of the mill-owners Association has to a union, is not already evident from the avowed policy of the Association towards the Girni Kamgar Union, the fate of the "reformist" unions like the Textile Labour Union or the Girni Kamgar Mana Mandal ought to leave no doubt about it. These Unions cannot be charged with the offence of being unwilling to betray the workers into the hands of the bosses but of what avail has been their "recognition"? When under the stress of the rank and file even they are forced resort to direct action, their weakness and vacilation are met by contempt and derision by the owners. And if the mill-owners think that they have played a clever trick by withdrawing the great favour of recognition from the Girni Kamgar Union, and offering it to other unions that may promise to be tamer they will not take long to discover their mistake.

PUBLIC MEETING OF MILL WORKERS.

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MORE THAN 5000 MEN PRESENT.

—:o:—

Mr. V. H. Joshi writes:—

Pursuant to the non-extension of the prohibitory order by the Police Commissioner and as a natural reaction of the official communication of the Mill-Owners' Association regarding withdrawal of their recognition of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, a hand-bill announcing a public meeting of the members of the Girni Kamgar Union was distributed within the area of the Wadi Centre of the Union yesterday, (Tuesday) at 12 o'clock. The purport of the handbill was, that all the Members of the Girni Kamgar Union should assemble at 6 p.m. at Nagu Sayaji Wadi to express their opinion re: the owners' official communication. A noteworthy feature of the meeting was that the ultra leftist leaders of the Union, viz., Messrs. Deshpande, Tawade, Kandalkar and Randive were conspicuous by their absence. The number of workers present was about 5000 to 6000. The hand-bill was signed by Mrs. Ushabai Dange and Mr. V. H. Joshi.

RESOLUTION.

The meeting unanimously passed the following resolution:

"In view of, the official communication issued by the Bombay Mill-Owners' Association on November 26, 1929 purporting to withdrawal of recognition of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union on part of that Association, this public meeting of the members of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union proclaims that the very basis of that communication, that is, the findings of the Riots Inquiry Committee and the Strike Enquiry Court, is utterly worthless, in as much as, their findings must be taken as one-sided as they had adopted an unheard of procedure of giving decisions against the Union's activities (in both these cases) directed by the leaders now in prison at Meerut, without examining anyone of them. Secondly their charge that "Kranti" voices the opinions of the leaders of the union is also baseless as that paper is not in any way connected with the Union which fact is corrobated by the statement to that effect, made by the editor of that paper before the Strike Enquiry Court. For the above reasons this meeting strongly condemns the decision of the Mill-Owners' Association as the same appears to be calculated only to fan the dying embers of the recently stopped fight between the Union and the Association. The meeting recom-

(Continued in column 5).

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

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